

THE CITIZEN.

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

The Citizen is Growing Rapidly. Let Your Business Keep Pace With It By Advertising.

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No. 25



TEACHERS IN THE MODEL SCHOOLS



NORMAL DEPARTMENT TEACHERS AND GRADUATING CLASS 1908

The Day of the Child

By Wilbur D. Nesbit

The tree shines with the candle glow,
The tinkles glitter jewel-wise,
And we would that our souls might know
The joy told in the children's eyes.
Such sheer delight as this of theirs—
A wondrous happiness it is!
And every word the message bears:
This is the children's day—and hie!
Let us come, as the Wise Men came
Those nineteen centuries ago,
Led by the Star's eternal flame
That bade them rise and hasten on.
They brought rare frankincense and myrrh,
They brought rich gems and graven gold,
They knelt, adoring, near to Her,
And all their marvelings they told.
Aye, as those Men of long ago,
To-day we, too, may see the Star,
May see its mystic heavenly glow
Flash out o'er Childland fair and far;
And from our hands now fall the gifts
And we know why the Wise Men smiled
With gratefulness; and each heart lifts
Its chant of worship of the Child.

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OUR SAVIOR'S BIRTHDAY

Through what is known as the Christian world we will on next Friday be celebrating the birthday of our Lord. In thousands of churches devout believers will kneel, and give thanks for the coming of the One whose life has been the greatest blessing the world ever saw.

The motto of the day has been through ages the song of the angels: "Peace on earth, good will to men." And there will be few who do not, in one way or another, have a little extra good will for some of their fellow men on that day. A little gift to a dear one, or at least an unusually cheerful smile, will mark the occasion with all who are really human.

But, after all, what a small thing is this little, faint imitation of Christ which lasts but a moment, and reaches only a few feet! How far from being worthy of the God who gave his life for mankind, is the puny "celebration" of the average person! How little real love, how little good-will to mankind there is in the hearts of most of us! And particularly, what can be said of men who, on this day of all others, put into their mouths the drink that steals away their souls, and go forth full of every spirit that Christ came to fight and subdue, often causing desolation and death, in place of the good will and blessing that fits the day? Surely, no condemnation can be too deep for a man, who on Christ's own day, violates the whole spirit of His life.

Let us rather, this year, set a new mark for the observance of the day, not only in abstaining from the things which so often disgrace it, but in living closer to the real spirit of Him whose birth we celebrate. Let each one who calls on the name of Christ see to it that on His birthday he or she carries the message of peace and good will to at least one heart. If they do we shall have such a Christmas—a real Christmas, as has never been known here before.

POWERS AS DICTATOR

A number of papers both in and out of the mountains have been trying to make out that the result of the recent elections shows that Caleb Powers has become a political dictator for the mountains. The men who write such trash as that show that they know nothing of the mountain people. There is no political evil less likely to come to the mountains than a "boss." Powers is loved and respected by thousands, and when he asks for any office he will meet with a tremendous response, but the mountain people never have and never will tolerate any man who undertakes to exploit them. Powers' attack on Golden was natural, and expected, and Golden's defeat does not prove that Powers can run the district, but only that a man who attacked him will be punished. Powers has too much wisdom to attempt the impossible, especially after the example of Bradley, who lost so heavily by trying to throw his personal strength to another man. No one need to worry over Powers ever being a "boss" unless he moves out of this part of the country.

A Yuletide Bouquet To You, My Friend

BY CAPT. JACK CRAWFORD

FROM out the larder of my soul,
Where nature's mystic posies blend
With fruits and flowers, I fill love's bowl,
And serve it warm to you, my friend.

I call the sweetest, wildest flowers,
Soft-tinted as the rainbow spray,
And fling to you from nature's bowers,
To mingle with December gray.

THESE are but echoes of the past,
To music set in memory's chimes;
The silken nets that love has cast,
To catch the sunlight of my rhymes.

AND isn't it sweet that some kind deed—
A memory throb, a God-sent tear—
O'er comes to cultivate the seed
That we are sure to sow each year?

AND so, I'm flinging this bouquet
Of thankfulness and love to you,
Sweet buds of reciprocity,
Besprinkled with affection's dew.

AND with the cheerful Yuletide,
This is the hopeful wish I send,
That love of God and man abide
With you and yours, my faithful friend.

W. Crawford

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Farm Wealth Wonderful—Forsaker Hithard by President in Brownsville Fight—Venezuelan Boats Seized—No More Japanese to Come.

GREAT FARMING PROGRESS:—Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department in his last report, made public last week, shows what an immense gain has been made in farming in the last twelve years. As a result of new methods, land has been made to produce from 11 to 23 per cent more than it used to with the same amount of work, and wages of farm labor and profits to farm owners, have increased greatly, so that now farmers are more prosperous than any other class of people. All this comes from learning how to do things the best way. It is farming education working out—and it pays mighty well.

BROWNSVILLE UP AGAIN:—Sen. Forsaker has made another attempt to make trouble for the President over the Brownsville affair, when some colored soldiers were dismissed from the army without honor because part of the command was suspected of having shot up the town, and all refused to testify about it. As a result Mr. Forsaker has got from the President evidence which not only proves

(Continued on last page.)

REMEMBER THE DATE

Winter Term of Berea College
All Departments
Opens Jan. 6

IN WASHINGTON

Congress Rushing Work Before Vacation—Cannon Wins Fight and Will Keep Power—Tariff Revision Along Best Lines Certain—Panama Row Again.

Washington, D. C.

Dec. 14, 1908.

One single week of session by Congress has brought the answer to a majority of the questions which have been foremost in the minds of statesmen and politicians recently. The way in which the President's annual message was received by Congress together with the way Congress has received the pleas of the various conventions which met here this week, has shown clearly what will not be done. Stated briefly, the first facts appear about as follows:

Congress will not pass any of the general legislation that President Roosevelt asks for in his message.

Congress will not vote any money for the different plans for improvement for our national resources,—money which is asked by the National Conservation Commission, etc.

Congress will pass such appropriation bills as are absolutely needed, and will devote the rest of its time to preparing for legislation of all kind in the spring under the Taft regime; thus giving business conditions in America a chance to settle.

President Roosevelt has undertaken to "drive" Congress,—a thing which no President since Andrew Jackson has done. The only way a President can do this is by stirring up the pub-

(Continued on Fifth Page)

BEREA COLLEGE FIND OUT ABOUT BERA

The name of Berea is known everywhere, but wherever we send a catalog or show picture of our buildings and teachers, people exclaim with surprise, "We did not suppose it was so great an institution!"

The fact is that Berea is not one school but a group of schools. We show in this number of The Citizen a picture of the teachers of the Model Schools. There are three other groups of teachers: one for the College, one for the Academy and another for the great Normal Department which trains young people for the work of teaching. And besides this there is a fifth group of instructors, twelve men and seven women who give instructions in various industries.

The advantages of a large school like this are many and great. To begin with, everything can be made cheaper where there are a great many students so that we have \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week board, better than can be furnished at other schools at twice that amount. But the great thing is that where there are so many students, each one can be placed with a group of others like himself where he will be most contented and make the most rapid progress.

Just take the time to read and study the College Advertisement on the inside of this paper and see which department you or your children wish to attend the coming winter.

YOU WILL FIND FRIENDS IN BERA
Young people who are studying

because they dread to go among strangers. Let us tell you a little about how things are in Berea.

In the first place, Berea has students from every county in eastern Kentucky, and a great many from Tennessee, North Carolina, and the Virginias. You can be almost certain

(Continued on Fourth Page)

THINGS TO THINK OF

If Wisdom's ways you wisely seek
Five things observe with care:—
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where!

Nothing is cheap that you do not want.

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
At all the times you can,
To everybody you can.
Never speak an unkind, a false, an impure or profane word.
Economy is of itself a great revenue.
Earn before you spend.

Wonderful Offer!

BETTER THAN I HAVE EVER MADE BEFORE

Winter Overcoats, Men's and Boys' Suits

ALL AT A BARGAIN. ALL AT A BARGAIN

If you need any garment of this kind you cannot afford to overlook this opportunity. I have a strong and heavy line of winter overcoats and men's and boys' suits to close out. I guarantee to perfectly satisfy you in every way with these garments.

Special Sale begins Saturday, Dec. 12

AND LASTS ONLY FOR A LIMITED TIME

I have also a special, up-to-date line of ladies, coats and furs at low prices. My lines of shoes and gents' furnishing goods are complete, up-to-date and full of Big Values for You.

G. M. TREADWAY - - Berea, Kentucky.
MAIN STREET.

CHILD JESUS IN ART

BY REV. ELLIS E. DRAKE.



ALL know that the story of the birth and childhood of Jesus the Christ, told with such wonderful simplicity in the New Testament, had taken deep hold upon the heart and the imagination of Christians the world over. No other part of the gospel history has given so many themes to poet and painter. No other narrative



VIRGIN, INFANT JESUS AND ST. JOHN. PAINTING BY BOTTICELLI

In the world has been illustrated by so many famous artists. It is easy to see some of the reasons which have made it a favorite subject. First, there is the religious interest which centers in the entrance of the Divine Saviour into the world. Such an event, for all who believe in the Christian religion, must have a profound significance. It is the sunrise of faith, the beginning of a new spiritual world, the laying of the cornerstone of the kingdom of heaven on earth. Even if the artist himself were not sure of this, did not altogether believe it, he would know that other people believed it; and by the imagination he could see what a supreme importance was given by the faith of Christendom to the brief and simple story of the birth at Bethlehem.

Second, there is the human interest which clings to the ever beautiful relation of motherhood and childhood. The tenderest and most unselfish love is that with which a true mother looks upon her little child; the most perfect innocence, and trustful joy are revealed in the deep eyes of the baby who smiles into the face of his mother bending over him. The paintings of the Child Jesus and the Virgin Mary have drawn into themselves the best thoughts of men concerning the gracious secret of maternity and the unstated bliss of infancy.

Fantastic Legends.

Third, there is the poetic and pictorial interest which grows out of the incidents of the story, the strange contrast between the heavenly significance of the birth of Christ and its outward circumstances, the blending of light and shade, joy and sorrow, hope and fear, angelic songs and earthly persecutions. All these varied elements, centering about a single figure, afford a field of illumination and illustration such as art loves.

My first advice, then, to those who wish thoroughly to appreciate and enjoy these pictures would be to read and re-read the gospel of St. Matthew from the eighteenth verse of the first chapter to the end of the second chapter, and the first two chapters of St. Luke's gospel. Then it would be wise to read some of the later legends which were woven in the apocryphal books, and in the mediaeval poems and narratives about the birth and childhood of Christ. Many of these legends are curious and fantastic, evidently allegorical and symbolical. They have none of the simple directness and quiet restraint of the Biblical history. They are, in effect, clear illustrations of that native trait of the human mind—familiar to every one who has tried to tell a true story to a child—the craving for picturesque detail. "How did it happen? Where did it happen? Who was there? How did they look? What did they do afterwards?" These are the questions that children ask when they hear a story; and these are the questions to which men have given fanciful answers in the apocryphal and mediaeval legends, such as the protevangelium of St. James, the gospel of St. Thomas, the gospel of the pseudo-Matthew. The history of the nativity of Mary, the golden legend of Jaco-

bus de Voragine, the poems of Konrad of Füssenbrunn, Walther af Rheinau, Abbeß Krowitha, and the traditions given by Justin Martyr, St. Jerome, St. Bernard and many other writers.

Much of this legendary and symbolist material was taken up quite naively by the painters and embodied in their pictures. Suppose you have a picture of the Annunciation which represents Mary as passing through a garden when the angel came to her; that is in accordance with the Protevangelium, which says that Mary was chosen by lot from among the virgins of Nazareth to spin the royal purple of the Temple veil; one day, as she was returning from the fountain with her pitcher of water, the angel met her and said: "Hail, thou who art full of grace!" and when she went back to her spinning he came again to her to complete his message. If the picture represents Mary in the house, working at the veil, the artist has chosen to show us the second appearance of the angel. The emblems which the artists put into their pictures are significant. The pot of lilies at Mary's side, the lily-branch in the angel's hand symbolize purity. The olive-bough borne by the dove means peace.

Or here is a picture of the nativity which shows the Child and his mother and Joseph in a cave. This is according to the account of Justin Martyr (and quite in harmony with the customs of Palestine), that the stable of the inn where Christ was born was a grotto in the rocks. Here perhaps you see the ox and the ass bowing their heads before the child. This is told by the gospel of the pseudo Matthew in fulfillment of the prophecy of Isaiah: "The ox knoweth his owner and the ass his master's crib." Here, again, is a dazzling supernatural light radiating from the child, so that shepherds who have just entered must shade their eyes. This detail is given in many legends.

How the Story Develops.

The five chief points around which the paintings of the birth and childhood of Christ naturally group themselves are (1) The Annunciation; (2) The Nativity; (3) The Adoration of the Magi; (4) The Flight into Egypt; (5) The Home at Nazareth.

1. The Annunciation comes from the first chapter of St. Luke, and with it are associated two minor incidents, the visit of Mary to her cousin Elizabeth, and the birth of John the Baptist, the forerunner of Christ. The painters have delighted to show us the virginal beauty and meekness of Mary; the joy with which the angel brought his message, and the awe and wonder with which she received the new conception of her son as the Son of the Highest, the Saviour of his people. No picture of the Annunciation is good in which this wonder and this joy are not expressed. If in addition the painter has chosen to put in many details to



MADONNA WITH THE CHRIST-CHILD. PAINTING BY DE REGGER.

make us feel the innocence and lovely grace of Mary's life; if he has shown us the quiet work with which she is busy; the sweet order of her room which images the tranquillity of her soul; this also is well. But the great thing is that he should perceive and show, as simply as possible, the charm of that perfect figure of maidenhood, no rude peasant girl, but one with royal blood in her veins and heavenly thoughts in her heart.

The Nativity.

2. The pictures of the Nativity have a greater variety of incidents and of modes of presentation. The simplest are those which show Mary and Joseph in the stable with the child; then come those in which the angels appear, or the shepherds came to pay their adoration; another conception represents the mother alone with her babe adoring him or nursing him. Pictures of the presentation in the temple, and perhaps some of the Madonna and Child belong to the general theme of the Nativity because their central idea is the advent of Christ as a little babe.

Here the painters have found a wide field for imagination, and have used large liberty in expressing the feelings with which different persons drew near to the holy child. Mary is almost always shown, as wondrously happy; sometimes, as in Murillo's "Adoration of the Shepherds," lifting the cloth that covers the child and displaying him with gentle pride.

3. With the Adoration of the Magi, a new element comes into the scene. These wise men from the east, whether they were kings or not, were the representatives of the outside world.

There are pictures which show the Magi on their journey led by a star, sometimes shining in the form of a babe in the sky; and others which show them at the court of Herod asking their way; and others which show them being warned by an angel in a dream not to go back to Jerusalem; and others which show them returning by sea to their own country. But the great majority of painters have chosen the moment at which the gifts of gold and frankincense and myrrh were presented to the child. Here there is room for splendid color and dramatic contrast.

4. The Flight into Egypt is the contrasting companion-piece to the Adoration of the Magi. The one brings the great world into the dwelling of the Child Jesus; the other carries the Child Jesus out into the great world.

Story of the Flight.

The pictures of this subject fall into two



MADONNA AND CHILD. BY FILIPPINO LIPPI



"HE IS RISEN" PAINTING BY PLOCHHORST

main divisions; those which represent its actual journey and those which show the Holy Family resting, either by the way, or in the land of Egypt. The paintings which deal with the latter theme—commonly known as the Rest—include some of the most beautiful works of art, especially during the last three centuries. Many details have been introduced from the legends of the flight, in which the apocryphal "History of the Nativity of Mary" is particularly rich. This is one of them: "The Holy Family rested by the road beneath a date palm and Mary desired to eat of the fruit; but it hung high above her head. Joseph, being weary, was not able to climb the tree. But the Child Jesus knew his mother's wish, and at his command the tree bent down its branches. Then he thrust his fingers into the sand, and a spring of water gushed forth. The next morning Jesus thanked the obedient tree, and promised that one of its branches should be carried by the angels and planted in Paradise."

The Triumph of the Innocents.

The landscape of half shadowed by night, but the moonbeams gave a filmy radiance over plain and the distant hills where the watch fires are glowing red. In front marches Joseph, with his basket of tools on his back, a sturdy son of toil. The mother, a noble woman of Palestine, carries the child in her arms, happy and fearless. But who are these little children that run and float beside the travelers? They are the spirits of the murdered innocents of Bethlehem, set free to follow the Infant Saviour, and knowing that through him they have entered by the gate of death into eternal joy. Three tiny ghosts in the rear have not yet felt his presence nor caught sight of him, and the pain and terror of mortality are heavy upon them. But the others are radiant and rejoicing as ransomed souls; and at their feet rolls the river of life, breaking into shimmering bubbles in which the glories of heaven are reflected. Joseph does not see the spirits. I doubt whether even Mary sees them clearly. But Jesus recognizes his former playmates with joy. He leans from his mother's arms to greet them, holding out a handful of wheat, the symbol of the bread of Heaven.

It is all mystical, visionary, unreal? Or is it a true picture to the eye of what faith beholds in the religion of Jesus? Surely if this gospel has any meaning it is the bringing of light and blessing to the suffering little ones of earth; a deeper compassion and a tenderer care for them, and the promises of a heaven full of happy children.

The Review

Sunday School Lesson for Dec. 27, 1908
Specially Arranged for This Paper

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life."—Prov. 4:23.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

This review should cover the whole period of our six months' study. The main facts should be held in the memory as a basis of the instruction the history is intended to teach. The great value of history lies in the light it sheds on the great principles of true living. "History is philosophy teaching by examples," said Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and Carlyle calls it "Philosophy teaching by experience." The Bible history is far more to us, for it is a divinely guided revelation of God's principles and plans of dealing with men. But it is to be seen and studied in the light of its own times and circumstances.

A review is a fitting lesson for the closing sabbath of the year, bidding us look carefully at the trend and tide of our own lives, learning what to avoid and what to cherish, what to repent of and what to give thanks for. Thus shall the past illumine the path of the future; evils repented of shall be lighthouses on the hidden rocks; and work well done and victories gained shall be favoring gales toward the port of eternal life.

Saul and His Kingdom—B. C. 1095-1055.

The first king with a great task before him.

A good general—lovable man. A brave man.

Not sufficient ability to accomplish his work.

Chief cause of his failures was moral. He was selfish and disobedient to God, without depth of religious life.

His kingdom was small. His death tragic.

David and His Kingdom—B. C. 1055-1015.

For his early life and training, and for the discipline of his young manhood, see review of last quarter.

David had many personal qualities and natural advantages which made it possible for him to become a great king. Name them. But whether these possibilities became realized depended upon himself.

David was true to himself and to God. From the beginning he did his level best. He was faithful to every duty. He learned his lessons from everything that came to him. He was deeply religious, and the fact gave strength to his character, wisdom to his actions, and defense against temptation.

He became a great statesman, general, organizer, poet, musician.

Results.—David found the kingdom divided, distracted, subdued by enemies, and in a very low religious condition.

David left the kingdom great in many ways:

1. A united people.
2. A greatly enlarged territory and population.
3. Great progress in the religious life of the people.
4. Great progress in government. The kingdom highly organized as a state, as a military power, as a religious institution.
5. Great increase in wealth, prosperity, and the blessings of life.
6. Peace with all the surrounding nations.
7. He made great preparations for building the temple.
8. He wrote Psalms which are a blessing to all the ages.

His great sin marred his career and brought disastrous consequences.

But his repentance was most manly and thorough. And his life, mellowed and deepened, was a blessing to the end.

His success was founded on the principles which bring true success to-day, Solomon and His Kingdom—B. C. 1015-975.

Tell the story of his early life and circumstances.

His most marked early experience was his wise choice.

The Result.—1. "He raised Israel, for a time, to the height of its national aspirations and showed the possibilities of splendor and authority to which it might attain."—Farrar.

2. "He stirred the intellectual life of the people in new directions."

3. "He enshrined their worship in a worthy and permanent temple," by which he influenced their religious life down to its latest days." This temple was idealized, together with the city, into a type of the spiritual temple and the New Jerusalem, the city of God which came down from heaven.

4. The peace which prevailed during nearly all of his reign was a great achievement and made many of the other blessings possible.

5. His failure and weakness came from the atmosphere of worldliness, from yielding to temptation into which he placed himself.

6. For this falling into sin he suffered many things, and his people and kingdom suffered more.

7. But Solomon did not wholly fall from his high estate, nor were the great things he had done for his kingdom obliterated. There was far more good than evil.

No one can any more gain happiness in Solomon's way than he can quench his thirst with the salt waters of the sea.

Solomon forfeited the conditional promise of long life. He failed in the conditions, and his life burned out at the age of 60.

FEEDING TESTS MADE WITH A DAIRY HERD

Results of Investigations by the Wisconsin Experiment Station Under Direction of George C. Humphrey, Animal Husbandman.

The present Wisconsin university dairy herd was established in 1898, since when complete records of the feed consumption and the production of milk and butter fat for all of the cows have been kept. The herd numbers about 30 milch cows, all but two pure-breds, the following dairy breeds being represented therein: Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins, Ayrshires, and Brown Swiss. It is maintained primarily for instructional and research purposes, but it is aimed to have it return as much revenue as possible under the conditions present, through the sale of milk and cream and of surplus stock. The former purposes necessarily prevent the herd from making as high and economical production as it might if it were conducted wholly on a commercial basis.

In the management of the herd it has been our practice to surround the cows with the conditions best suited

amounts of concentrates fed. The grain and the roughage eaten by each cow were weighed out at every feeding and a careful record kept of the amounts. These were charged on our record book to the respective cows opposite their weekly production of milk and butter fat, as determined by separate weighings of each milking and testing a composite sample of the milk produced by each cow during the week. The cows were carefully watched to see that they ate with keen appetites. If they did not clean up their feed readily, it was reduced in quantity or varied as to kinds fed, so as to make certain that they were always in a thrifty condition and did not get off feed. A possible tendency towards fattening which is common in cows of less pronounced inherent dairy temperaments, was guarded against by changing the character of the rations fed whenever such a tendency was made apparent by the



Feeding Time, University Dairy Herd.

for a large and economical production of milk and butter. During the entire winter period the cows were confined in comfortable stalls in the barn, except for a short time on dry, warm days, when they were allowed to exercise in the yard. They were watered twice daily in cement troughs in the barn and were not turned out on cold days for at least a couple of hours after watering. The following daily schedule of work in the dairy barn shows the system of management of the cows during the winter period:

Daily Schedule of Work in Dairy Barn
4:00 a. m.—Grain fed.
4:15 a. m.—Cows milked.
6:30 a. m.—Silage fed.
7:30 a. m.—Cows watered.
8:00 a. m.—Stables cleaned and bedded.
9:30 a. m.—Hay fed.
10:30 a. m.—Cows groomed.
11:45 a. m.—Cows turned out.
2:00 p. m.—Stables cleaned.
3:30 p. m.—Cows watered.
4:00 p. m.—Grain fed.
4:15 p. m.—Cows milked.
6:30 p. m.—Silage fed.
Fresh heavy milkers were milked three times a day, viz., at 4:00 and 12:30 a. m., and at 7:30 p. m.

The roughage fed to the cows during the winter periods consisted of corn silage and mixed hay, largely timothy and clover, with occasional feeding of roots (sugar beets). The grain was made up of a variety of different feeds: wheat bran, corn

weekly weights of the cows and by direct observation.

The cows were turned to pasture at the close of the winter period, May 12, and the grain feed reduced; silage or hay were fed after that date last year. At the time the pastures began to dry up they were supplemented by green corn fed in the barn and later on by corn silage. Similar quantities of silage crops were fed as of silage, viz., 20 to 30 pounds per head daily, on the average; more or less grain being fed through the summer in the case of nearly all the cows.

The accompanying table contains a list of the cows which completed a year's record on May 12, 1908, and shows for each cow the live weight, the cost of the feed, the milk and butter fat produced, the value of the products, and the net profit over and above the cost of the feed eaten. The cows are arranged in the table in the order of decreasing net profits for the year.

The following schedule of prices has been used in calculating the cost of the feeds fed and in determining the value of the products. The prices of feeds given may be considered average market prices for Wisconsin, and are in accord with the prices assumed for the milk and butter fat produced by the herd. The amount of butter

NAME	Live weight.	Annual milk.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			Cost of feed.	Net profit.
			Butter fat.	Skim milk.	Total.		
Johanna	1,214	13,186.2	\$119.40	\$211.10	\$330.50	\$45.28	\$285.22
Macella	1,091	7,782.1	119.50	12.45	131.95	42.03	89.92
Margaret	1,075	8,022.7	109.10	12.45	121.55	37.85	83.70
Muriel	1,037	8,702.8	103.30	10.87	114.17	35.99	78.18
Christina	1,027	8,037.4	91.65	14.40	106.05	39.90	66.15
Queen	842	4,935.1	101.94	11.05	112.99	36.26	76.73
Stella	1,132	11,412.3	82.51	18.26	100.77	40.71	59.06
Adelaide	894	8,131.2	77.80	13.08	90.88	27.82	63.06
Joe	1,201	10,190.5	82.92	10.31	93.23	36.75	56.48
Mary	1,046	8,055.9	78.36	12.80	91.16	34.29	56.87
Countess	934	7,141.3	79.63	11.43	91.06	36.73	54.33
Mollie	904	5,140.2	79.27	9.82	89.09	33.87	55.22
Jewell	920	8,204.3	75.84	9.63	85.47	32.52	52.95
Alma	1,124	8,839.9	67.31	12.14	79.45	29.23	50.22
Leavitt	1,134	7,419.9	66.87	11.87	78.74	29.98	48.76
Priscilla	905	5,089.1	64.74	11.04	75.78	25.10	50.68
John in Time	1,004	5,078.3	74.40	9.09	83.49	30.25	53.24
Jessie	833	5,084.2	66.34	12.80	79.14	26.75	52.39
Hannah	958	5,714.9	60.38	9.14	69.52	21.10	48.42
Dorine	1,100	5,180.3	60.63	8.29	68.92	22.77	46.15
Margie	1,130	5,084.8	60.36	12.94	73.30	26.40	46.90
Sadie	922	5,280.1	61.19	8.45	69.64	31.21	38.43
Ira	1,143	4,207.7	50.80	7.64	58.44	22.77	35.67
Perchance	1,058	4,711.1	52.11	7.64	59.75	31.74	28.01
Double Time	925	5,427.9	48.76	9.25	58.01	30.05	27.96
Broadway	1,003	2,547.3	36.77	4.01	40.78	24.30	16.48
Average of cows	1,040	9,155.4	\$76.49	\$11.42	\$87.91	\$35.64	\$52.27

meal, distillers' grains, oats, oil meal and brewers' grains, the first three being fed throughout the period, and the others at times in smaller quantities.

The standard grain mixture fed during the past year was made up of wheat bran, corn meal and distillers' grains, in the proportion of 3:4:3, the nutritive ratio of the mixture being 1:4.6. The general practice followed was to feed as many pounds of grain daily per cow as the produced pounds of butter fat during the week, i. e., seven times as much grain as the amount of fat produced daily (or one-quarter to one-third as much grain as the amount of milk given, according to its quality). The cows received in addition to this allowance of concentrates, as much silage and hay as they could eat up clean, the amounts eaten varying according with the feeding capacity of the different cows, 25 to 45 pounds of silage and four to six pounds of hay being the usual amounts eaten daily.

The nutritive ratios of the entire winter rations made up as described, ranged from 1:6.3 to 8.8, according to the production of the cows and the

HAD NOT ALL THE KNOWLEDGE.

Simple Word with Which the Elder Scolded the Younger M. D.

A becoming modesty is a desirable aid to advancement in any profession. In a small town in Maine there lived a brusque old doctor, who, for all his eccentricity, was a learned and skillful man. For many years he had been the sole doctor in town, but one day there came a rival in the shape of a young graduate. The young M. D. did not pay his respects to his senior, and the old doctor in turn completely ignored the fledgling. One day, however, the two were brought together at a consultation, and the young M. D. thereupon essayed to squelch the old M. D. with the preponderance of his knowledge. He rattled off Latin terms and French and German phrases, while the old doctor listened as if quite overawed. "Yes," he mused, meditatively, "that's so, that's so. But what do you think of a cataplasm for this case?" "A—what?" ejaculated the new doctor, completely dumfounded. "A cataplasm," repeated the old doctor. "Well," stammered the other, "I am not familiar with that mode of treatment, although I have seen it advertised. It's something new, isn't it?" "Oh, no!" was the quiet reply. "A cataplasm means simply a poultice. It always has meant a poultice and probably always will." It is needless to say that the young doctor straightway subsided.

Arming Safes with Deadly Gases.

A chemical company has devised a grenade or glass receptacle, filled with a chemical compound, as a means of making it impossible for safeholders to rob a safe after breaking it open.

It is an inoffensive-looking article, about two inches in diameter and five inches long. Inside of the exterior tube are seven smaller ones, each filled with a different chemical. When the door of the safe is blown, or the safe is jarred heavily, the grenade explodes, and the air is filled with the deadly fumes. It is claimed that these fumes, which, so far as effect is concerned, are not unlike the gases from the deadly Chinese "stink pots," are powerful enough to make breathing impossible and to force all persons near the safe to retreat or be almost instantly suffocated.

The grenades are made with a lasting effect of from six to ten hours, depending upon the size, and are placed just back of the locking mechanism of the safe doors.—Popular Mechanics.

Hadley Points Out Danger.

President Hadley of Yale writes: "In the year 1789 the whole French people was in a state of political excitement. They seized eagerly upon everything sensational. A young journalist named Camille Desmoulins shared this feeling and took advantage of it. He wrote a series of articles called 'Lump Post Talks to the People of Paris,' in which he urged that anybody who was not a friend of the people ought to be taken to the nearest lamp post and hanged. He was not himself a bloodthirsty man. He chose his title chiefly because it sounded so picturesque. After a time he saw that they were executing a great many innocent men and women, and began to tell men so. Then they said that he was not a friend of the people any longer, and hanged him. This story has a moral for us in America to-day. It shows the dangers that come to a people which reads newspapers for the sake of excitement, instead of for the sake of information."

"To What Base Uses."

Big Brother (to young sister who has acquired an unaccountable habit of borrowing his razor)—I know you have borrowed my razor again. It's not where I put it.

Young Sister (scrubbing around in the bathroom)—Oh! here it is, Bob—just where you left it, I am sure!

Big Brother—No such thing. And this is the third time you have misplaced it. Now, miss, you will tell me what you use it for. Were you ripping the sleeves of your last winter's coat?

Young Sister (doggedly)—No. You never will forget that!

Big Brother—Well, what then? (shaking her by the shoulders) Answer me.

Young Sister (tearfully)—I was just splitting up a little light wood to kindle the fire, and I just think you are a horrid, selfish old thing not to want to even lend your things—so there!

Large Royal Family.

Prince Ferdinand's assumption of the title of "king of Bulgaria" makes the number of reigning monarchs belonging to the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha family four. This most prolific of royal races furnishes King Edward of England with 92 living relations, 55 of these being direct descendants of Queen Victoria.

If the list be made to include distant cousins and connections by marriage, the number of King Edward's relations reaches the total of 288, ranging in rank from Capt. Macell (who married a daughter of Prince Victor of Hohenlohe), to the czar of all the Russias.

This total does not include the offspring ofmorganatic marriages of the type contracted by the late duke of Cambridge.

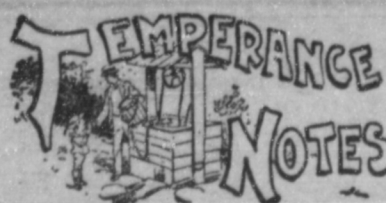
Worse Than Laporotomy.

Ellison—Halloo, dear boy, you look very sad this morning. What's the trouble?

Green—I've just undergone a most annoying operation.

Ellison—What was it?

Green—I had my allowance cut off.—TIT-BITS.



WATER DRINKERS.

Bishop Lawrence Compares Social Customs of England and America.

The bishop of Massachusetts was interviewed by the representative of The Treasury, an English monthly magazine, while he was in London, and was asked to express his views upon a number of topics.

The reporter represented him as saying that while he did not favor prohibition, "I am in favor of all national legislation tending to the discouragement of the drinking habit. With whatever faults my own country may be charged, Americans are a temperate people. In my country hospitality can be dispensed and appreciated where no alcoholic liquor is offered; in yours we Americans have the utmost difficulty in getting any water to drink at your hospitable tables. Every kind of substitute for it, spirituous and non-spirituous, is put before us, but to offer or accept nothing but water seems to be considered outside your scheme of hospitable entertainment."

This utterance of the bishop will probably be much objected to by those who regard a dinner as very incomplete without the use of some alcoholic drinks, says Temperance, and who make a concession to what they regard as the foolish objections of some of their guests by offering some substitute, but they never think of offering water. They regard water at a dinner as being as much out of place as catnip tea.

While the bishop cannot be quoted as the antagonist of all spirituous drinks, he can be quoted as making a plea for people who do not want to use them or the substitutes sometimes offered. In the judgment of some it is far better to offer guests the bottled mineral waters and the like than in toxicants, but there are many who prefer water. Why should they not have it? One reason why it has not been offered is the dread of appearing to be mean, and another is the notion that digestion is improved by draughts of wines and the like.

Bishop Lawrence has settled one point, viz.: that it is "good form" to provide a guest drinking water at dinner if the guest prefers it, and the doctors tell us that too much liquid is taken now by most people at meals, and that all would be better off, even water drinkers, if less fluids of any kind were taken at dinner.

THE ONLY SAFE GROUND.

Total Abstainer Alone Certain He Will Not Become Drunkard.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, one of the wisest men that ever lived, though his writings (except his dictionary) were so unimportant, never uttered a more universal truth than when he affirmed of himself: "I can refrain entirely, but I cannot be moderate." It is probably at least ten times as hard to be a "moderate drinker" as to maintain total abstinence.

We are wont to lament the awful prevalence of intemperance, and it is indeed appalling; but it is not as bad now as when presidents and cabinet members habitually drank to excess, as some of them did even no further back than in the sixties of the last century. Within the memory of men and women now living, ministers of the Gospel were sometimes seen abroad in a state of intoxication, and were thought no worse of for it. That could not be to-day.

Still, it is a melancholy state of things when in our foremost clubs, in whose membership are included professional men of high standing, even clergymen, spirituous liquors figure prominently on the table. Apparently there is a widespread feeling among an excellent class of our citizens that it is "narrow" and "bigoted" to refrain entirely from wine and whisky. But it is hard for some of us to understand how such men can free themselves from a feeling of awful guilt when they see the drunkard reeling through the street and hear the agonized cries of his wife and children, declares the Christian Herald. Most men cannot go forth and give temperance lectures. Usually the most that they can do is to set a strenuous example—which should be one of total abstinence. God help us all to stamp out from our beloved land this awful curse of rum!

England's Drink Bill.

That the enormous amount of money once spent in the United Kingdom for drink is now diminishing is shown by the following figures. In 1900 there were 32 gallons of beer per head consumed. Now 27.63 gallons. In 1900 the consumption of spirits was two gallons per head. Now it is less than one gallon. Ten years ago there were 253,342 liquor shops. To-day there are 16,711 less, making 218,631 in all.

Now that this sober sensible temperance revival has begun it looks as if there would be a much greater change in the next ten years than has been seen in the past ten years. Surely a change is needed.

Prohibition Sustained in Maine.

Prohibition was an issue in the Maine state campaign, which closed with the recent election. The Republicans, who opposed the resubmission of the question of prohibition, won by about 8,000 plurality.

1855 Berea College 1908.

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject.
So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$28.50.

Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.

Installment plan: first day \$16.75 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

Winter and Spring terms together, one payment, \$49.00.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On incidental fee, a certificate allowing the student to apply the amount advanced for term bills when he returns provided it is within four terms, but making no allowance for any fraction of a month.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Winter term is January 6, 1909.

The first day of Spring term is March 25th, 1909.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

CHRISTMAS and CIVILIZATION



Again celebrates the nativity of the founder of the Christian faith, and the inauguration of the new year. The heart yields to the prevailing spirit and sentiment, despite intellectual dissent. Not to observe, in some form, the Christmas festival is felt to do violence to the best instincts of humanity. This holiday eclipses all other birthdays, as the sun makes the electric light to cast a shadow. At this season a large majority find delight in giving. It gives occasion for springs of human kindness and good will to flow. It challenges the charge that man is innately and persistently selfish. More than is believed practice the truth that is more blessed to give than to receive.

Christmas is the festival of children and women. Christ's conception of childhood and youth and his treatment of women made it possible for them to commemorate his birthday with joy and gladness. At the outset of his career he foretold the regency of the cradle and the glory of the woman. Christmas celebrates the birth of a child to whom the world owes the progress of 1,900 years, and whose work will endure so long as earth shall continue and influence other worlds.

NINETEEN centuries ago a peasant woman of Judea in a stable gave birth to a child destined to do the greatest possible work—to free all women from bondage and all children from slavery—the evils which disgraced past ages. Jesus' influence upon humanity as a child, a man, a teacher and as a Saviour, as one who put the eternal right of man above all established customs and precedents, is the greatest inheritance of the human race. The king of the Jews has become the king of the world. A Hebrew mind with no racial bias is now ruling the nations. The spirit of the Christ most deeply moves modern life and thought. His name has passed over our institutions and his mind has penetrated into our social and domestic existence. The inspiration of true liberty and education, the benediction of the beautiful, the elevation of letters, literature and morals are ascribed to him.

HIS influence upon the centuries is as clearly marked as the currents of the Gulf Stream bringing verdure and beauty to inhospitable shores, light to those in darkness, and making the wilderness to blossom as the rose. Immortal poems, dramas and songs have been developed through his teaching. Art taxes itself fittingly to portray his life, architecture struggles to build temples suitable for his worship. Universities, colleges, schools, and all systems of education attempt to realize his estimate of the dignity and worth of childhood. "Government itself," said Gladstone, "is but the translation of the teachings of Jesus Christ into human laws and institutions." His thoughts and ideas toll like a giant for man's progress. The single historic vine in Santa Barbara carried to California by a priest has changed all the industries of that land, so Christ's ideas carry energies for civilizing worlds. "As the sun upon the horizon rolls forward, pouring forth warmth out of its invisible urns, so we perceive an atmosphere of hope and joy has been poured over the continent out of the heart of Christ and those who loved him." The world celebrates at Christmas the advent of this wonderful being. It looks reverently upon the face of him, the feeble infant in the manger, and upon other children to whom he gave so much.

CHILDREN and Christmas are the factors of civilization. Edmund Burke defined civilization as "the spirit of a gentleman, and the spirit of religion in a life lived in the presence of man and God."

The beauty, purity, humility, faith, helplessness and the promise of chil-

dren educate the parents in affection and gentleness, and through them the community. The spring whence civilization flows is the Babe of Mary and the babe in every home. The Christmas spirit incarnated in deeds of kindness, of self-forgetfulness, love, mutual helpfulness, is the secret of Christian civilization.

It will inoculate all the world with that purpose to do justice and deal kindly with our fellows. Christianity has been defined as "a beautiful civilization slowly journeying across the earth." It is the only civilization worthy to be named. It presents ideals, with the power to realize them.

THERE were individuals who reflected ideal virtues in other periods, but were unable to multiply themselves, dying like Beatrice, who took her beauty, as they carried their moral excellences away with them. The first Christmas dawned on a world of selfishness and sin, and dark with folly and cruelty. There was beauty for the few, slavery, poverty and starvation for the many, death for the unwelcome child and degradation for woman. There were 375,000 paupers in a population of 1,000,000 in Rome. It was a period of intellectual chaos, moral and social desolation, and individual hopelessness. Into this gloom came the star of Bethlehem, beaming light, hope and sympathy. The contrast between the manger birth and the Christmas morn that will dawn this week with its carols, songs, gifts, joy and gladness, is the most striking contrast earth's history holds.

With that first Christmas childhood became sweet and sacred, woman was crowned queen of the heart and home, the slave made free, the ignorant, poor and wretched found education, shelter and sympathy, and the joy of generosity became contagious. As the sun rises, earlier and lingers longer than yesterday so the spirit of Christmas will usher in the golden age of happiness and good will. In the great picture of Correggio the light on the face of the babe leads a glow to shepherd and wise men. The Christmas spirit lends a glow to all the instruments and forces of society.

WHILE humanity falls below the ideal, the effort to practice it is not wholly negatory. The "drift of the world is upward." The people are climbing. Interest in children is increasing. Woman is coming to her own. Labor is entering the reward of work. War is becoming unpopular. Racial prejudice will hide in shame. The Christ spirit is victorious. God's good will becomes triumphant in home, street and legislative hall. The triumphs of the past dictate new struggles for the future. When Pericles gave his oration over the Athenian dead, pointing to the graves, the great orator said: "Their silence is eloquent! These heroes ask us to go and live for the city for which they died." Thus past achievements pledge us to fresh fidelity. Christmas asks us to lend the impulse of a new love to home, school, street and city; to be a friend of the friendless, a benefactor to some dumb beast or deserted child, to be voice for the dumb, eyes for the blind, springs of water for the thirsty, trees of shade for the weary, food for the hungry, refuge for the smitten.

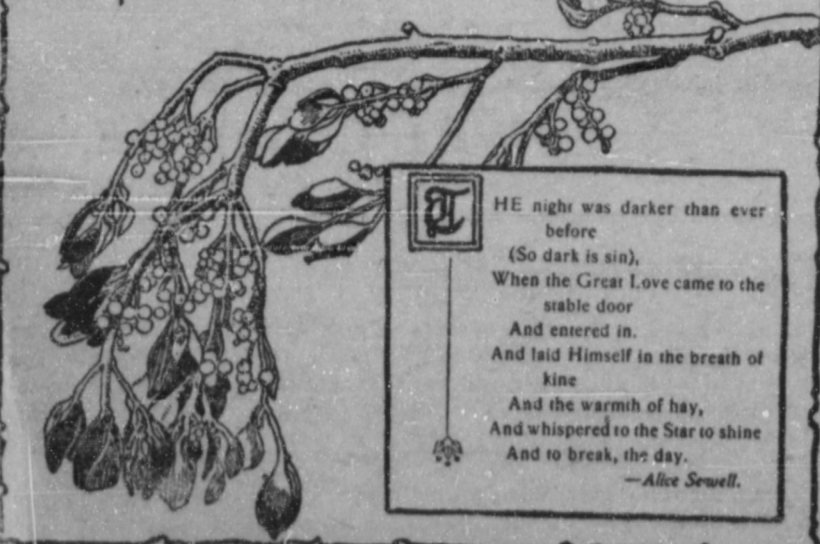
Be an angel of mercy, bringing "peace on earth and good will toward men," and thus hasten a Christmas which will not simply come to-morrow, but will stay all the year.



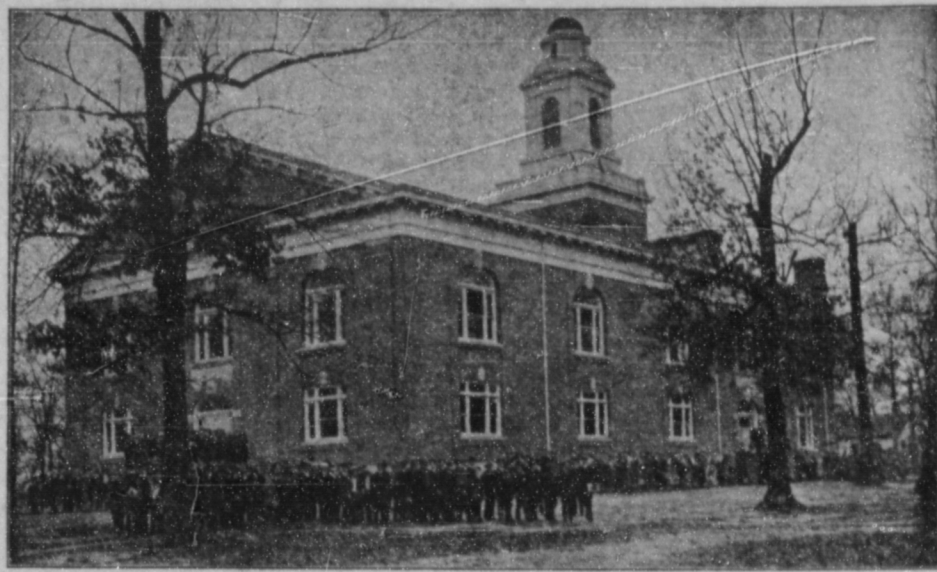
Christmas Salad.

For a Christmas salad select the largest and brightest red apples, and cut a deep slice from each at the stem end. Scoop out the pulp; drop both the covers and apples into cold water and leave them until needed. Cut crisp celery into small pieces with one-third the quantity of English walnuts or pecans broken; mix with very stiff mayonnaise. Wipe and polish each apple and fill with the salad, fitting each cover carefully, and set on a bed of crisp lettuce leaves just before serving.

A Christmas Carol



THE night was darker than ever before
(So dark is sin),
When the Great Love came to the stable door
And entered in.
And laid Himself in the breath of kine
And the warmth of hay,
And whispered to the Star to shine
And to break the day.
—Alice Sewell.



BEREA COLLEGE CHAPEL



NIELS NIELSEN,
Tenor



MISS AMBROSE,
Soprano



MISS CORNELIUSS,
Contralto



MR. WELLES,
Basso

SOLOISTS WHO WILL SING IN THE MESSIAH CONCERT

AT
College Chapel
Dec. 21, 1908
7 p. m.

YOU WILL FIND FRIENDS IN BEREA

(Continued from first page)

of finding somebody whom you know already who is coming to Berea this winter, and you may be sure that when you get here that you will find young people that you know.

But there is something more important than this. You will find in Berea just the young people that you WANT to know. Those who come here are the very best—those who have most ambition, aspiration, and high purpose. It is well worth coming to Berea just for the friends you make!

There are many ways in which we become acquainted with the students here. There will be many pleasant young men or young women in the building where you have your room which is called a dormitory. There are four of these buildings occupied by young women, and eight which are occupied by young men. In each of these buildings there is a teacher or monitor in charge who will show you your room, help you fix things up, and introduce you to the other students.

And then our meals are happy times. At table you will meet some whom you have not seen perhaps, in class or in the dormitory. Sometimes a number of friends in one class have a table by themselves so that they are sure to meet three times a day.

And then on Friday night there are the Literary Societies, and on Tuesday afternoon a meeting of the Mountain Society, and on Tuesday and Wednesday nights great singing classes. Some of these you will attend and find friends there.

And there are the teachers. Every young lady meets first Miss Bowersox, the Dean of Women, who has a smile and greeting for all. You will find her in a pleasant office at the Ladies Hall, and she will take down your name, and the name and post office of your parents, and help you in all the first things, so that you will know right away that you have one good friend that you can always go to.

Each young man has his advising officer. If he is studying to be a

teacher in the Normal Department his first friend is Prof. Dinmore whose wonderful book on "Teaching a District School" has just been published by the American Book Company. The young men in the Academy go to Dean Marsh in the east end of Lincoln Hall. The young men in the Model Schools have their headquarters in the Rustic Building just east of Lincoln Hall where Prof. Edwards and Tutor Disney are to be found. Young men in the Collegiate Department have as their special advising officers President Frost and Prof. Ralphe.

In this way at the very start you get acquainted with one teacher who is your special friend and helper. And then, one after the other, you will get acquainted with others. But you have this one friend to begin with, and to that friend you can always return if you get into any difficulty.

You will find that you are taken good care of in every way. Berea has been more particular in caring for its students than any other school. This is shown in the expensive provision of mountain water which comes in iron pipes from ten springs far away in the hills. Besides this, there is Dr. Cowley who is ready to look after any student the moment he begins to be sick, or feel bad in any way. And in the hospital, where they are training girls in the care of those who are sick, they are always anxious to have patients. Parents never need worry about their children when they are at Berea because, even tho they should be sick, they will be better cared for than if they were at home. As a matter of fact, there cannot be found anywhere a thousand young people who have as little sickness as the students at Berea.

Let no one hesitate to start for fear he will be lonesome, or homesick. Of course we love our homes, but we love them well enough so we can go away in order that we may come back stronger and better. The fact is that the end of the term you will have more friends in Berea than in any other place on earth.

WHERE THERE IS A WILL THERE IS A WAY

It was a noble Roman in Rome's imperial day,
Who heard a coward croaker before the battle say,

"They're safe in such a fortress, there is no way to take it,"
"Ah, No," replied the hero, "I'll find a way or make it."

A great many people fail to accomplish anything in this world because they do not try, and they do not try because they have not the courage and faith to begin. They would like to make a start to get an education and amount to something, but they have not the nerve to start out to do it.

And there are always a great many people who are ready to discourage you when you think of starting out for some improvement and advance. "You cannot do this, you will never succeed, people will make fun of you for starting." These are the discouraging remarks that our friends often make.

Now what we have to say is this: Any young person in the United States who has good health, good sense and self determination can get an education at Berea.

Just read the advertisements of the College on another page of this paper. Then write to Will C. Gamble, Secretary, and find out anything you do not understand. Go right to work to getting together the money you will need. Collect your debts and get your friends to help you. Set your determination that on Wednesday the 6th of January, you will be in Berea. YOU CAN DO IT. The only thing now that can make you fail will be a weak heart. And when you have done it, you and all your friends will be more rejoiced than you can imagine now. YOU CAN DO IT. Where there is a will there is a way.

CHRISTMAS SAYINGS OF NOTED THINKERS.

May the Spirit of the sweet Christmas Child possess me, may the Star of Bethlehem shine above my dwelling place.—(Thomas A. Kempis.)

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Potatoes, Irish per bu, \$1.00
Cabbage, 3c per lb.
Apples, \$1.25 and \$1.60 per bu.
Eggs per dozen, 20c.
Butter per lb. 20c.
Bacon, per lb. 12c.
Ham per lb. 16 and 15c
Lard, per lb. 12½ and 12c.
Chicken on foot per lb. 8c.
Hens on foot per lb. 8c.
Feathers, per lb. 35c.
Oats, 60c.
Corn 75c.
Wheat per bu. \$0.90.
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8½x6x8, 45c; culls, 20c.

Live Stock

Louisville, Dec. 15, 1908.

CATTLE—Shipping steers 4 25 5 50
Beef steers 2 75 4 40
Fat heifers and cows 2 75 4 00
Cutters 2 00 2 75
Canners 1 00 2 00
Bulls 2 00 3 40
Feeders 2 75 4 40
Stockers 2 00 3 75
Choice milch cows 35 00 45 00
Common to fair 10 00 30 00
CALVES—Best 6 50 7 00
Medium 4 00 5 50
Common 2 50 4 00
HOGS—160 lbs and up 5 65
130 to 160 lbs 5 30
Pigs 4 75
Roughs, 5 20 down
SHEEP—Best lambs 4 00 5 00
Culls 2 50 4 00
Fat sheep 3 00 down
Mess pork \$12 50.

HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 12c-12½c, heavy to medium 12½c.
Breakfast bacon, 15½c.
Sides, 11c.
Bellies, 14c.
Dried beef, 12c.
Shoulders, 9c.
LARD—Pure tierces 11c, tub 11½c; pure leaf, tierces 12½c; firkins 12½c; tubs 12½c.
EGGS—Case count, 27 and 28c.
BUTTER—Packing, 17½c; creamery, 30 lb. tubs, 29c; prints, 29½c.
POULTRY—Hens, 9c; roosters, 4½c; springers, 10 @ 12c; ducks, 9c, young 8 @ 9c; turkeys, 12c; geese, 7c; rabbits, \$1.25 @ \$1.40.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, \$1.06½.
OATS—New No. 3 white 53½c No. 3 mixed 52½c.
CORN—No. 2 white, 64c; No. 2 mixed, 63c.

The season of regenerated feeling—the season for kindling, not merely the fire of hospitality in the hall, but the gentle flames of charity in the heart.—(Washington Irving.)

We make a great deal of peace with heaven; Christ made much of peace on earth.—(Henry Drummond.)

It is good to be children sometimes, and never better than at Christmas, when its mighty Founder was a child Himself.—(Charles Dickens.)

I have always thought of Christmas time as a good time. A kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time.—(Charles Dickens.)

Lift up your eyes to the great meaning of the day, and dare to think of your humanity as something so divinely precious that it is worthy of being made an offering to God. Count it a privilege to make that offering as complete as possible, keeping nothing back; and then go out to the pleasures and duties of your life, having been truly born anew into His divinity, as He was born into our humanity on Christmas day.—(Phillips Brooks.)

HINTS FOR STOCK OWNERS.

Do not neglect the colts and calves. An ill-kept yearling is bound to deteriorate into a stunted beast.

Do you every day pull soggy or frozen fodder from an exposed stack. Discouraging work, is it not, and poor eating for the stock? Resolve not to do it next winter.

A long halter strap in the stable is a source of danger. It enables the horse to back out of the stall far enough to kick its stable mate.

Lousy cattle may safely be sprinkled with wood-ashes, rubbed with sulphur ointment or whale-oil, or with petroleum emulsion.

Do not let the heifer form the habit of drying up as soon as cold weather begins. Give her plenty of good food, keep her warm and comfortable and she will develop into a profitable cow.—From December Farm Journal.

Learning Life's Lessons.

Alcott: Our bravest lessons are not learned through successes, but disadventure.

Think of Living.

Reader! to thee thyself, even now, he (Goethe) has one counsel to give, the secret of his whole poetic alchemy: Gedenke zu leben. Yes, "think of living!" Thy life, wert thou the "pitifullest of all thy sons of earth," is no idle dream but a solemn reality. It is thy own; it is all thou hast to front eternally with. Work, then, even as he has done, and thou—like a star unshining, yet unsetting.—Carlyle.

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

PHONE 12.

BEREA, KY.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

Every one should remember that the Winter Term begins Wednesday, Jan. 6th. The first exercise is public worship in the College Chapel at 8 a. m. All classes begin their exercises that afternoon, nearly all of them meeting at 1:30. This means that registration must be completed at that time. The offices will all be open on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock and every one who is in town should register then. Students who are coming from away or returning from their vacation, should aim to be here Tuesday noon without fail.

The last of the Fall Lyceum Lectures will be given Friday by Pitt Parker who has a wide reputation as a cartoonist. His sketches, drawn with both hands, illustrate his talk and add greatly to the interest.

Mr. Lee Pierson who went to Tulsa, Oklahoma a few weeks ago to live has been here for the last few days straightening up his business affairs.

Mrs. Edz Lamb was in town Monday from Wallacetown.

Mr. Sam Lucas was in Richmond, Monday.

Mr. Clinton Rowe and Miss Mary Rowe were married at the Narrow Gap church-house after prayer-meeting Wednesday night by the Rev. Howard Hudson.

I have a complete stock of ladies ready-made set, silk and wash waists. Mrs. S. R. Baker.

Mrs. E. E. Wyatt, Mrs. Serilda King and daughter Bertha were shopping in Richmond last Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Everett Todd and children of Speedwell were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Lewis the latter part of last week.

Messrs. Duncan, Wyatt and Bingham have returned from Cincinnati, where they have been laying brick.

C. Rogers of Wallacetown was in town this week on business.

Miss Margaret Lowen entertained a number of young people in honor of her birthday last Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Anderson on Jackson street.

Mr. J. B. Fox, at Narrow Gap died last Sunday, and was buried Tuesday. Miss Fox and her mother have the sympathy of a host of friends in their bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. Crit Robinson are being congratulated on the safe arrival of a girl last Saturday, and Mr. and Mrs. Willie Davis, on the advent of a boy Monday evening.

Mr. Will Isaacs, a brother of Andrew Isaacs, the popular mill man, has recently married and will settle our town. He is traveling in the hardware trade, and has had his territory changed to make this his headquarters.

Mrs. Helen V. Fairchild has arrived to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Stanley Frost.

Ernest Shockley writes from Paso Robles, Cal., of the safe arrival of the family there, and speaks enthusiastically both of the country and the people there.

Friday and Saturday of this week are the days of the Priscilla Club's Bazaar at Mrs. Baker's store. Home made candles, fancy and useful Christmas gifts will be for sale at very low prices. All the money received goes to make a happy Christmas for poor children.

W. H. Johnson lost a horse last week thru some unknown disease.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hanson celebrated their leather wedding Monday night with a delightful dinner for about a dozen of their friends.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Richardson have gone to Cincinnati so that he may have special treatment for his health.

Word has been received here of the death of Blanche H., a valuable mare belonging to Charles and Will Hanson and Dave Wilcox. She was in Mr. Wilcox's barns, and died from pneumonia.

The Citizen takes pleasure this week in presenting excellent pictures of the soloists who will appear in the Christmas production of the great Oratorio of the Messiah at the College Chapel on Monday night. The two men come from outside with excellent recommendations, while the work of Misses Ambrose and Cornelius is so well known here that any eulogium is unnecessary.

The Union Church Bible School will have their annual Christmas Festival and Concert Thursday evening of next week at 7:00. A big time and a good time for all. The Christmas cantata, "The Star of Blessing" will be given by a chorus of about thirty young folks.

The Priscilla Club held a very enthusiastic meeting at the home of Mrs. Cornelius last Friday afternoon, all the members but one being present in spite of the very rainy weather. Owing to so much time being taken with business the program was postponed till the next meeting.

Dr. Cowley is rejoicing over the recovery of his horse Joe, formerly the property of Capt. Short, which got out of the stable Saturday morning. A three days' search failed to find him but at the end of that time the men who had picked him up telephoned in. The horse was raised at the mouth of Silver Creek, about twenty-eight miles from here. Although he lived five years in Richmond he started straight for his old home. He left here after two in the morning and got there for breakfast. Some man with a patent fastener to sell can do business with the doctor right now.

C. I. Ogg has bought the residence formerly owned by A. L. Golden and is moving into it. Mr. Golden is planning to build on his High Street property, near the old Fee place.

Thru a mistake last week the date of the election of the officers for the local Masonic lodge was incorrectly given. The election will take place on the night of Dec. 26.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Marguerite Elton Jackson and Mr. William H. Duncan at the home of the bride on Dec. 24. Both young people are well known here, and will receive the best wishes of a host of friends.

FOR SALE OR RENT
Forty-three acres of good land, 3 acres fine for tobacco, 7 acres meadow, 6 acres timber. Rest cat and corn land.
Silas L. Williams, Berea, Ky.

VEGETABLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS
The College Garden will, while the supply lasts, fill orders for the following vegetables at unusual prices: turnips, carrots, beets, parsnips, lima beans, squashes.
Deliveries will be made the 23rd and 30th.
Phone College 120; Town 122.
Emil M. D. Bracker, Supt.

FOR SALE
One nice six room dwelling located in Panola, Madison County on the L. & A. R. R. second lot from church in a nice neighborhood, near good school. Large lot fronting Main St. Lot is 100 feet front by 300 feet in length. Good spring and house. Fair barn and all necessary out buildings. An ideal home for a pensioner, doctor or any one else. Price \$500. Please write at once or come and see for yourself as this will sell.
Fred Cox.

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Subscriptions to all leading publications, daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly are offered at special rates.
Your patronage solicited.
Ralph E. Ellis, Agent.

FOR SALE
A good farm of about 50 acres two miles north of Berea. Plenty of wood and water. A bargain if sold at once.
H. K. Richardson, Berea, Ky.

NOTICE
J. E. Dalton will return to his old shop on Golden place, Jan. 1, 1909 and you should call there then for horse-shoeing, repair work and all kinds of blacksmithing.

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H. R. Prather

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Main Street.

Opposite Citizen Office

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

I have a good, well watered farm for sale, lying 2 1/4 miles northeast of Berea on the waters of Silver Creek. Contains 150 acres, be the same more or less—about 55 acres in timber, and a good lot of saw timber on it; the remainder of said land in a very good state of cultivation, fairly good fencing, about 175 rods of which is wire. Good comfortable dwelling house and good out buildings. Apply to S. B. Davidson, R. F. D. 1, Berea, Ky.

FARM FOR RENT

Good farm at Brassfield, For sale or rent. Possession given at once. Apply to W. D. Logsdon, Berea, Ky., or J. P. Logsdon, Panola, Ky.

FOR RENT

40 acres of corn land on Brushy Fork of Silver Creek.
J. W. Herndon or J. W. Dinsmore.

WANTED:—To hear from Sydney Griffith or Sydney Gilliland or his heirs, last heard of in Virginia.

W. F. Champ, Executor of W. P. Griffith's estate.

PUBLIC SALE

I will on Saturday, Dec. 19, 1908 sell several valuable building lots in Paint Lick, Ky., 26 to 30 feet front; 110 feet deep. Sale to begin at one o'clock on the premises. Terms liberal and made known on day of sale.
G. A. Ballard.

PUBLIC SALE:—On account of failing health, I will on Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1908, at my residence at Wallacetown, Ky., and on Paint Lick and Berea Pike, sell to the highest bidder my tract of land lying on Paint Lick and Wallacetown Pike, 1/2 mile from residence, containing 22 acres, 7 acres in wheat, sowed in timothy, rest in meadow. Good building site. Part of land made near 20 barrels of corn this year. Good tobacco land.

50 barrels of corn, 5 or 6 tons of hay, 109 shocks of fodder, 1 pair two-year old mare mules, well broke, 1 three year old filly, broke, 1 aged brood mare, 1 7 year old brood mare, in foal fine driver, perfectly safe and good anywhere, known as "Tedd", 1 7 year old harness and work horse reliable, 1 good milk cow, a bunch of hogs, 2 buggies, 1 new Studebaker wagon, 1 mower, rake, wheat drill, corn drill with fertilizer attachment, binder, 1 cutting harrow, 1 set of good wagon harness, 1 set of good buggy harness, other farming implements. Household and kitchen furniture all practically new. Twenty-four full bred Leghorn chickens, fine stock.

There will be time given. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to begin promptly at ten o'clock.
Thos. M. Smith.

W. P. Prewitt, Auctioneer.

Oxford's Great Bell.
Great Tom is the name of the bell weighing about 17,000 pounds, in the tower of the Tom gate of Christ church, Oxford. It is tolled every night at ten minutes past nine, closing time.

Disqualified.

The man who absent-mindedly sets the alarm clock on Saturday night for the usual time is in no frame of mind to attend church when he comes to a realizing sense of the situation on Sunday morning.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

The College Hospital has finally been moved into the two fine new buildings back of the old Wright place. Dr. Cowley will move his office to the brick building as soon as possible.

Pres. Frost went to Lexington Tuesday for a dinner given at the Phoenix Hotel in the interests of the new colored school. Will C. Gamble has been in Lexington for the last ten days arranging for the meeting, and attending to other business connected with raising the funds for the school.

Edgar Stanion, one of last years students, writes that he is now located on a farm near Lexington.

Mrs. Williamson, who has been visiting Mrs. Dinsmore for some time left Monday for her home in the west.

Miss Louise Wolf writes from Cleveland that she is recovering rapidly after her severe attack of fever last summer. She is preparing to take a teachers examination soon and expects to teach this winter.

Don't forget Pitt Parker the celebrated cartoonist and lightning sketch artist, at the Chapel Friday night, at 7:00.

Miss Mary Williams, well remembered here as a student a few years ago, is now Mrs. Mary Williams Higgins, living at 1004 S. Third St., Champaign Ill.

CHANGE IN TRAINS

Beginning Monday, Dec. 21, a new train schedule will be put in effect on the L. & N. A new fast train will be put on each way, and the present day trains will be used as feeders, taking up and distributing the passengers at local stations. The express trains will make few stops, and will not stop at all at this station. Following are the times for the arrivals of the trains in Berea:

	Southbound	Northbound
Local	11:28 a. m.	1:30 p. m.
Express	12:06 p. m.	4:39 p. m.
Local	12:26 a. m.	4:01 a. m.

Mails will close for these trains thirty minutes before the train is due here, but only first class mail will be taken on the express trains.

The night trains will arrive at and leave Cincinnati at about the same time as formerly, and the same is true of the north bound day local. The serious change for Berea is in the south bound day trains, which make very poor connections. The local train leaves Cincinnati at 6:40 a. m., instead of 8:03 as now. It will be impossible to take the express train and reach Berea without a wait of twelve hours somewhere along the way. The express trains will be stopped on opening and closing days of school, however.

There will be better connections to the south and to Louisville.

The new fast trains will be among the finest in the country and are expected to compare favorably with the Southern's crack Cincinnati-Atlanta service.

Christmas Suggestions!

Collars, Ready made Skirts, Rubbers,
Gloves, Ready made Silk and Net Waists, Shoes,
Handkerchiefs, Cloaks, Hose,
Belts, Hats, Gaiters.

You will find all these things and many others at

MRS. S. R. BAKER'S,

Phone 123

Richmond Street

Berea, Kentucky

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page.)

lic sentiment by means of messages and speeches, so that the people who elect Congressmen will expect the latter to do what the President has taught them are the best things for the country.

Just now Mr. Roosevelt has not succeeded in stirring the people up enough to force Congress to pass his measures. But he has done a great deal toward arousing such feelings throughout the country, and by the time Taft comes in most of the desires of the President will be forced upon Congress by the public opinion of the country at large.

Out of about fifteen requests which the President makes of Congress only three or four are taken up at all, and these negatively. The postal savings bank bill, to make each money order post office a savings bank run by the Government, will not be passed just now. The inheritance and income tax proposals will be taken up only because of the great national need for more revenue. The currency or monetary system of the country will be let alone for the present. Child labor, employers' liability, federal control of interstate commerce and of great corporations, and labor legislation are among the matters which demand attention, but which Congress will not deal with now. Increased expenditure for a big navy and a big army can hardly be thought of. Last of all there may be no voting of money for the purpose of saving our forests and rivers.

But here is a place where Congress has shown some signs of weakening. It is said that a small Rivers and Harbors Bill will be passed, although a few days ago that was deemed impossible. Perhaps from forty to fifty million dollars will be carried by this bill, though the last one carried eighty four million.

There seems to be only one passage in the message which Congress has taken seriously. Last year it too away from the President the money which he has usually had to hire detectives. In his message now he says that this was done because the members feared that their own improper acts were being investigated by the President's detectives, or "Black Cabinet", as they are called. Congress feels highly insulted, and on Friday Mr. Perkins of New York introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to answer the President's charges and rebuke him. The resolution was passed unanimously and during next week the committee will report an answer which was at first expected to be bitter and angry.

On his side the President has had his "secret service" men, under Chief Wilkie and Moran, get facts to back up his statement. Mr. Roosevelt seems to think that if Congress does anything rash he can "show it up" by proving that some of its members have been paid by business firms to vote for the latter's interests. The Senate feels as badly as the House, but is waiting a little while, before taking action like that of the House, in order to maintain its dignity and because it has found already that Roosevelt usually can get even when he tries to. The President has been very sharp in his advice to Congress for the past two years, and now Congress knows that he is about to quit his office, and wants to pick a quarrel with him on this small matter, out of what might be called spite. It is likely that Congress will finally not have quite nerve enough to risk what he may be able to prove and the whole matter will simmer down to nothing.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Taft asked Speaker Cannon to come and see him about the tariff, and Mr. Cannon did so. It is said that Uncle Joe promised to do what Mr. Taft wanted, so that now there is friendship between the two—the sort of friendship that the United States has with Spain. When one party is defeated he is always ready to be "friends" with his victor. Since this meeting between the two men the public interest here in the tariff hearings has ceased. It is understood that the problem now is how to reduce the tariff where it is not needed, and at the same time keep enough of it to provide for revenue for Governmental expenses. Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou in his report this week urges Congress to be very careful about cutting down tariff revenues, as more than a quarter of our national revenues comes from customs duties. He estimates that the country will spend \$114,000,000 more than it gets this year.

Now that the Speaker has made his peace with the President-elect the opposition to him in the House has melted away. Even the fight to have the rules of the House amended has failed. It appears that the Democrats were hardly sincere in their promise of assistance. The various men who were talked of as possible opponents to Mr. Cannon for Speaker

are all trying their best to deny that they or their friends ever thought of such a thing.

The Speaker feels so sure of himself and his place now that he dared to openly rebuff the National Rivers and Harbors Congress on Thursday. The Congress had invited him to speak, supposing and hoping that he would make promises of help to their plans for the spending of very large amounts of United States money for waterway improvements. On the contrary Mr. Cannon threw a chill over the enthusiasm of the assembly by stating that he was against the appropriation of a single dollar for such purposes at this time.

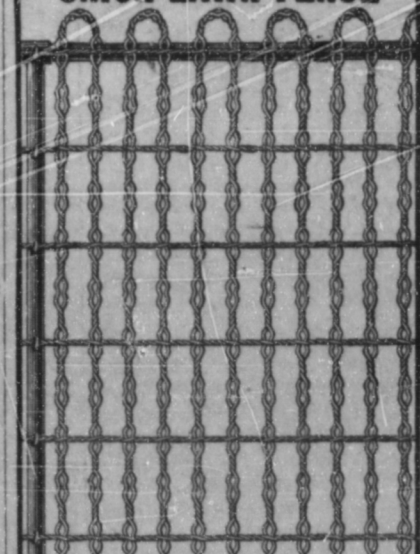
Two great national conventions which have met here this week are the Southern Commercial Congress and the National Council of Trade. The Southern Commercial Congress is one of the liveliest and most energetic associations the Capital has welcomed for many months. Instead of simply indulging in talk and banquets it has made a compact organization and arranged to build a million dollar building in Washington as its headquarters. The enthusiasm it shows is spontaneous and genuine, and evidently springs from a real prosperity in the South.

The National Council of Commerce has been created by the order of Secretary Straus, of the Department of Commerce and Labor. It consists of representatives from more than forty of the greatest industries in the country, and may become very effective in promoting good feeling and even practical business co-operation among industrial circles. Also it will furnish advice and recommendations for laws for the regulation of trusts, interstate commerce, the tariff, and that kind of affairs.

The threatened quarrel between the Senate and Secretary Root on account of his having made what is said to amount to a treaty of alliance with Japan without consulting the Senate as the Constitution provides, has largely disappeared. The Republican majority will pay no attention to the matter, and now the Democrats are to take it up. The Democrats have to have something harmless and unimportant to agitate themselves over, and now that the treaty question has been turned over to them to amuse themselves with it may be said to have ceased to be an active issue.

President Roosevelt has been having another lively war this week with some newspaper men who allege that the \$40,000,000 which was paid to the French owners of the Panama canal, at the time the United States bought it, were as a matter of fact given to a New York concern. The facts seem to be that the New York people bought the rights of the French owners, but allowed the latter to do the bargaining with the United States. An official of the French Government certainly signed the receipt for the money. Now the President is trying to sue the papers who falsely charged him with dishonesty in the deal.

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The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

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Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager

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A Niagara Falls man proposes to shoot the whirlpool rapids in a canoe, but it isn't likely that anyone will care to risk her skin pillows with him.

New York is to have the highest building in the world. High finance in that town has got so that it isn't satisfied with present accommodations.

A skyscraper 62 stories high is to be built in New York. If this thing keeps on we shall be able presently to hand peaches and other things of that sort to the man in the moon.

A Harvard professor is going to study the monkey language. Harry Lehr neglected to write a book about his observations when he took the simian to dine with him at Newport.

Any idea that women who possess or think they possess deformed faces have a right to make way with themselves should be killed in the bud at once. No such depletion of the ranks can be tolerated.

A New York man who lost part of his brain became an expert chess player, though he didn't understand the game before. Possibly had he lost it all he would then have been fitted out for the game of politics.

By cutting the hair of the redskin Uncle Sam has an idea he can hasten the civilization of the Indian. By lifting the hair entirely the old-time warrior showed just how he stood on the question of the white man's culture.

Why should we take a correspondence course in learning how to pronounce the name of Los Angeles? What reason would the residents of that city have for feeling superior if they couldn't explain it to us when we called on them?

Queen Alexandra was so touched by the constant coughing of a young woman patient in a hospital for consumptives that she visited at Baywater that she has since sent to the hospital a special box of lozenges for the patient's use. No doubt the young woman will treasure them until she dies.

The British government has conferred a pension of \$250 annually upon Paul Fountain in consideration of his contributions to literature and his straitened circumstances. If the United States government should feel disposed to similar action, a good many American authors could comply with the second condition.

A Cleveland scientist pretends to have discovered that the babies born during hard times are very likely to be boys, while girls come in greatest numbers during eras of prosperity. Has anybody noticed a surprising increase in the number of boy babies born in the Lake Shore drive district recently? asks the Chicago Record Herald.

One of the best sermons of a prominent preacher is the story he some times tells about a scrub woman who, in preparation for some event at his church, had been busy for hours with a scrub-brush, pall and mop. "Aren't you tired?" asked the clergyman, sympathetically, as he passed the busy worker. "Tired?" was her reply. "I da'n't be tired till my job is done!"

A French gentleman is credited with having invented a mitrailleuse worked by electricity that can fire, without powder, 1,200 bullets a minute. This would mean a more rapid service than anything yet known, and the assertion is made that the gun is likely to revolutionize modern artillery. But radical changes have been reported so often of late that it looks as though revolutionizing systems has become a continuous performance.

Six years ago the sword was abolished in the British army as the weapon of the unmounted officer. It was considered a useless weapon and a dangerous mark of distinction to reveal to the enemy's sharpshooters. This year it has been restored, because experience showed that the enemy could distinguish the officer by his position, and that in close conflict the sword is a useful weapon. The restoration affects a much larger army than any that fights in the field, the army of minor poets, for whom the sword is the traditional symbol of warfare.

Too Much Money

Only Fault of American Women

By MME. FREDERIQUE DE GRESAC.
French Playwright.



What is the matter with American women? Why, they are perfect—perfect. They have too much, that is the matter. They are beautiful—oh, so very beautiful. As types they are such splendid physical specimens. In dress they excel. They are artistic, adaptable, intelligent and keen for the joys of life. And money—oh, so very much of it they have. Why, they are made of money. They roll in money.

They lavish in money, ride in money, eat money, entertain money, view money in their homes, on their boulevards and in their cities, and marry money. That is the keynote of the trouble—your money bags.

Why, what is there for a pretty young wife to look forward to after she has achieved her rich husband? That is what she is born and bred for, apparently, in America. She is imbued with the idea in the nursery. She has it plaited into her head with her long pigtail and done up into her psyche at the girls' fashionable boarding school, which she attends for the purpose of getting her "finish."

She comes out gowned gloriously, jumps into a whirl of social activity; is caught up by a millionaire or a billionaire or quadmillionaire, according to the importance of the girl's standing. Then she builds a great millionaire's home with money, she furnishes it with money—she pays and pays and pays, and then finally it is all through and the gorgeous establishment has about as much money in it as it will hold. Then—oh, that then—then there is nothing more for the beautiful wife to do but spend, spend and spend, and at last it galls on her. If tires her, for she is too energetic and has too much mentality to remain for long in her gilded dollar-mark home with her gilded dollar-mark husband.

To this money-getting goal all other professions and callings are of secondary importance. The American millionaire patronizes the world, including his wife. Do you wonder then that she languishes and goes running about for new sensations?

He brings home to her money, but does he give her enough caresses to make of her a womanly woman? If he put the money out of his mind and put his wife there instead, it would be much the better for both of them.

Wireless Power for Airships

By NIKOLA TESLA.

Progress in aerial navigation is essentially dependent on the perfection of a process of producing great mechanical effort with light machinery. Viewing the possibilities, near and remote, motive power is obtainable in four ways—First, by transforming the heat energy of fuel in an internal combustion engine; second, by converting the electro-chemical energy of a primary or secondary battery in an electric motor; third, by harnessing, on the moving vessel itself, the energy of the surrounding medium, and, fourth, by transmitting to it without wires the electrical energy of a distant source. The first two methods are based on the use of a store of energy, which must be carried and periodically refilled, thus limiting the speed and duration of flight. The last two imply a flow of energy to the flying machine from without, the supply being continuous and inexhaustible. They are, therefore, immensely superior to the former.

Careful thought leads to the conclusion that the wireless method would be decidedly the best for the peace and welfare of men. But no matter how perfect the means for obtaining motive power, it will never be possible to go beyond certain rather narrow limits in aerial performance.

The atmospheric ocean is ideally adapted to travel, permitting, as it does, perfect freedom of movement in three directions, but the physical properties of the air make it rather unsuitable for navigation. It is a sticky or viscous substance, a hundred times more so than water, which means that it offers a relatively very great frictional resistance to a body in motion. Its small density is for many reasons detrimental to high efficiency of propulsion. Its compressibility, turbulence and perpetual unrest all cause additional specific losses of motive power. These properties forever preclude the possibility of excessive speed with reference to the surrounding air by the aeroplane as well as the dirigible balloon.

Making every allowance for future achievement, it is idle to expect that the record on land or water will be surpassed.

Why More Women Than Men

By JAMES GRANT.

Did Mother Nature mean that the number of men should exceed the number of women? Did she mean that matters should be the other way round? Or was it her intention that honors should be easy in the relative number of the sexes? No one exactly knows as yet, though in this country, in France, in Germany and England, investigations are being made with a view to extracting this important secret from Nature's own laboratory. Though it is well known that the number of women at present in existence exceeds by a considerable figure the number of men, investigators concur in the view that tends to a fair equality in respect to numbers, and that the excess of women over men is due to casualty. In regard to the young males, it is statistically proved that they possess a smaller power of resistance to noxious forces, such as disease, than young females, both in the human group and in the animal. In nearly 11,000,000 of cases studied it was found that the males exceeded the females in the proportion of 103 to 100. The Frenchman, Quetelet, found in another case that the males exceeded the females in the proportion of 131 to 100. This investigator calculated, however, the actual birth of creatures, and did not allow for casualty. Darwin studied the matter in the case of nearly 20,000 horses of British breed, and found that the proportion of males was a fraction less than that of the females.

HAVE A FIRM BELIEF IN GOD.

Kongo Natives Not Heathens, Declares Dr. Thomas Lewis.

Some curious information in regard to the customs and beliefs of the natives of the old African kingdom of Kongo is contributed by Rev. Thomas Lewis, who says: "In the matter of preserving bodies for burial Kongsos, after the usual 'binding' in cloth, keep them for two or three months in their houses, where a fire is kept burning; but in Zombo they are suspended on two forked sticks in a dugout vault in the ground, which is covered over with palm branches and earth. Sometimes the body is placed under a specially built grass roof in the open. This is not considered a burial, and four or five years ago they brought out for a big funeral feast and dance the body of an important chief that had thus been preserved for over 20 years. In other districts the dead are thrown away into a river or into the bush to be devoured by jackals and vultures.

"I have satisfied myself," the same writer continues, "after 25 years of life among them, that at the bottom of African fetishism there is the fundamental belief in the existence of God and in the reality of the human soul. No missionary has yet, to my knowledge, been compelled to introduce the name of God into any of the Bantu languages. The name 'Nzambi' for 'Supreme Spirit' is of native origin and not introduced by the Portuguese, and has been adopted for 'God' by all missionaries in their literature. The same is true in regard to the name for 'devil'.

"The oft-repeated statement made by missionaries and travelers that the untaught native has no idea of the existence of God is not correct; what they mean to say is that he has no knowledge of what God is, which is quite a different matter. The lack of this knowledge about God, while firmly believing that God is, accounts for the wonderful and complex system which we, in our ignorance of the inward meaning of it all, call 'fetichism.'"

Good for Hungry Folks.

George William Sellers, the western cricketer, described in Chicago his attempt to teach cricket to the men on his Indiana estate.

"Cricket is, of course, a more leisurely game than baseball," said Mr. Sellers. "We played it on my place in the proper leisurely manner, and all my men seemed pleased. Our first match was with Concord.

"One of my men—his name is John—seemed particularly pleased. John did full justice, before the match, to the lunch served in the marquee on the lawn. He enjoyed, too, the meal tea that pleasantly interrupted the afternoon's play. At each inning he was on hand when the drinks and cigars and sandwiches were passed about.

"During the open-air dinner that wound up the first day's play, I turned to John and said: 'Well, old man, what do you think of cricket?'

"Mr. Sellers," said he, 'it would be a grand game if it wasn't for all this here fieldin' and runnin' about between meals.'"

Andy vs. Mary.

Once upon a time Andrew Carnegie and Mary Garden had their photograph taken standing together on the upper deck of an Atlantic liner, and also Andy's and Mary's portraits have been shown separately in the window of Knoedler's on Fifth avenue, says the New York Press. But whereas one might think the likeness of the great iron master and philanthropist would attract more attention than that of the singer, the reverse has been the case, as was illustrated during business hours in the past week. Not more than a dozen persons were standing in front of the show window looking at the portrait of the laird of Skibo in his robe as an officer of the Edinburgh university. When Mary Garden's famous portrait was shown in the same place last year there always was a mob around the window. Of course Mary did not have so many clothes on as Andy's—which may explain the difference in interest.

Could Plant the Period.

A pretty story is told of Queen Alexandra's thoughtfulness. The queen never loses her interest in those for whom she has acted as godmother. In particular, she has been most kind to the children of Lord Curzon, who lost their beautiful mother more than a year ago. The queen, hearing that little Alexandra Curzon—who was named after her majesty—was fond of gardening, sent a box of violet roots to her.

The child decided to plant them so that when they came up they should spell "Alexandra." "I should like to help you plant them," said the queen. "Well, you can put in the full stop," replied the child.

Trying His Hand.

"I doubt ye are growing remis, John," said a Scotch parish minister. "I have not seen you in the kirk these three Sabbaths."

John was not duly abashed. "Na," said he. "It's no that I'm growing remis. I'm just tinkerin' awa' wi' ma' s'out mazel."

To the Point.

Elderly Aunt—I suppose you wondered, dear little Hans, why I left you so abruptly in the lane. I saw a man, and, oh, how I ran!

Hans—Did you get him?—Flegende Blatter.

CORNER FOR THE JUNIORS

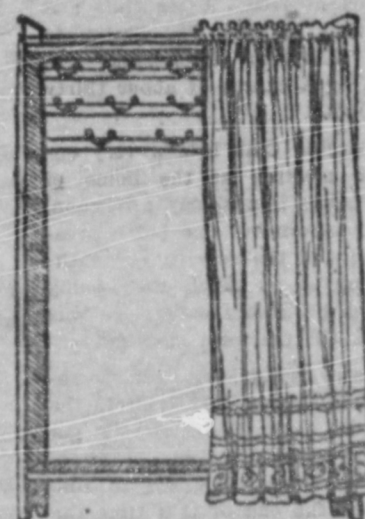
A CLOTHES CLOSET.

Convenient Article Which a Boy Can Build for Mother.

So many boys and girls are obliged to put up with small, closetless rooms, particularly those living in the city apartments and flats. And one of the most common complaints one hears from them is the lack of closet rooms. Now, it is not convenient to keep all one's wearing apparel in drawers, trunks and boxes.

There are clothes that should never be folded, but hung. Boys' coats and girls' skirts, for instance. Here are the directions for building a very serviceable and neat clothes closet at a very small expense; also a cut showing plan of closet accompaniment.

Procure two boards—soft pine will answer nicely—about 14 to 16 inches wide by five feet long. Two boards the same width about four feet long. The two longer boards are to form the sides of the closet and the two shorter ones the bottom and top. After the four have been nailed together in the form of a box with two open



Home-Made Clothes Closet.

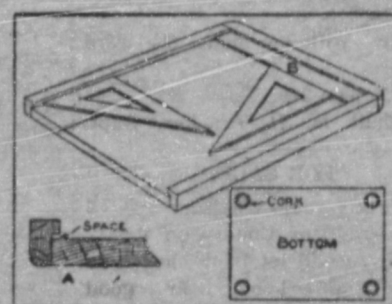
sides—narrow wood slats are to be nailed across one of the sides placing them about five inches apart. These slats are to hold the clothes hooks. The number of slats should not be over four nor less than three, and the top one should be fitted tightly against the top board.

When the frame of the closet is complete stand it in the corner of your room or against the windowless side where your trunk has taken up so much room and been of so little use—and proceed to stain it with a nice dark furniture stain. It is well to follow the color of the wood in your room; or a clear white is very good, though it soils easily. After the stain is dry put in the hooks; then across the front stretch a curtain of cretonne or some dark, soft cotton stuff striped or figured in pretty colors. If you wish to use a pole and rings for the curtain you may do so, but you will find it better to run the curtain on a wire, as it prevents a particle of dust from getting in the closet, whereas, a curtain on pole and rings hangs so loosely that dust is liable to be found annoying.

TASK FOR A BOY.

How You Can Make a Field Sketching Board.

Cut a piece of five-eighths-inch straight-grained pine board 16 1/2 by 15 1/2 inches and make it perfectly square. Fasten a piece of pine on two sides and one end of the board, as shown in the sketch. This piece of pine is rabbeted a trifle wider than the



Field Sketching Board.

board is thick, as shown in the end view at A, allowing a small space between the board and the rabbet edge, explains Popular Mechanics. Both outside and inside edges of this strip must be made straight for the T-square and triangle.

If the board is to be used for patent office drawings, it will be found handy to have a piece of old T-square, B, fitted into the closed end of the board. The space on the drawing paper under this piece of T-square is the space reserved for patent office drawing sheets. Four cork or pieces of felt are fitted to the bottom of the board, as shown. Paper clips may be used to hold the piece of T-square, B, and the drawing paper. The paper or Bristol board is slipped into the space left between the board and the edge of the rabbet and held in place with thumb tacks.

An Infantile Explanation.

"Ouch!"
"What's the matter, my child?"
"My teeth 'rod on my tongue!"—Judge.

A GENUINE GIRL MINER.

She is Pluckily Helping Her Brother Work a Claim.

Nevada has a girl miner—not a mere prospector but a regular "working" miner—and she toils eight hours a day for every working day in the week. Her name is Laura White, her age is 22 years, and she hails from San Francisco. Some time ago, says Popular Mechanics, she located several mining claims in the dreary Fu-



Her Name is Laura White.

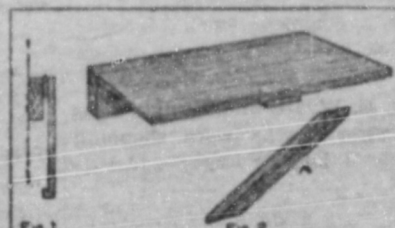
noral Range, near the eastern edge of the famous Death Valley. One of the claims proved to be a rich one and she and her brother are working it alone.

"The brother works at the bottom of the shaft and Miss White hoists the ore to the top. At first she wore skirts, but finding that they impeded her work, she donned the miners' regulation boots, trousers, shirt and Mexican sombrero.

TURN-DOWN SHELF.

It Makes the Small Space Available for the Amateur Photographer.

The average amateur photographer does not have very much space in which to do his work. The kitchen is the room used ordinarily for finishing the photographs. In many instances there will not be space enough for any extra tables, and so a temporary place is prepared from boxes or a chair on which to place the trays and chemicals. Should there be space enough on one of the walls a shelf can be made to hang down out of the way when not in use, suggests Popular Mechanics. A shelf constructed on this order may be of any length to suit the space or of such a length for the purpose intended. A heavy piece of wood, about 1 1/2 inch thick, and 4 to 6 inches wide, is first fastened to the wall at the proper height



with nails, or, much better, large screws.

The shelf is cut and planed smooth from a board 12 inches wide and about one inch thick. This board is fastened to the piece on the wall with two hinges as shown in Fig. 1. A small cleat is nailed to the outer and under edge of the board and in the middle as shown. This is used to place a support under the outer edge of the shelf. The support, A, Fig. 2, should be long enough to extend diagonally to the floor or top of the baseboard from the inner edge of the cleat when the shelf is up in its proper place.

WHY HE FAILED AS A LEADER.

The Many Reasons for Failure in Life's Struggle.

His mind was not trained to grasp great subjects, to generalize, to make combinations.

He was not self-reliant, did not depend upon his own judgment; leaned upon others; and was always seeking other people's opinion and advice.

He lacked courage, energy, boldness.

He was not resourceful or inventive.

He could not multiply himself in others.

He did not carry the air of a conqueror. He did not radiate the power of a leader.

There was no power back of his eye to make men obey him.

He could not handle men.

He antagonized people.

He did not believe in himself.

He tried to substitute "gall" for ability.

He did not know men.

He could not use other people's brains.

He could not project himself into his lieutenants; he wanted to do everything himself.

He did not inspire confidence in others because his faith in himself was not strong enough.

He communicated his doubts and his fears to others.

He could not cover up his weak points.

He did not know that to reveal his own weakness was fatal to the confidence of others.—Success Magazine.

Exposition Organized

The proposed American exposition to be held in London next year has been thoroughly organized and special efforts are being made to secure exhibits from the western part of this country.

ABE RUEF IS GUILTY

FORMER 'FRISCO BOSS IS CONVICTED OF BRIBERY.

DRAMATIC END OF TRIAL

Francis J. Heney Hears the Verdict Read—Defendant May Get Fourteen Years in the Penitentiary.

San Francisco.—Abraham Ruef, former political boss of San Francisco, was convicted Thursday of bribery. The verdict was returned exactly upon the stroke of four o'clock when the deliberations of the jury had been prolonged throughout a period of 24 hours.

As the jury filed into the courtroom and took their seats in the jury box, Judge Lawlor asked Foreman McNamara:

"Have you gentlemen reached a verdict?"

"We have," replied the foreman as he handed a folded slip of paper to Clerk Welch. An impressive silence followed. Attorney, defendant, spectators, detectives and police held their breath as the clerk slowly and deliberately, yet with apparent agitation, unfolded the paper and then, as every eye in the courtroom was riveted upon



ABE RUEF.

him, read the words: "We, the jury, find the defendant, Abraham Ruef, guilty as charged."

Immediately all arose to their feet. There was a murmur of approval, but no demonstration.

At the other end of the counsel table, near the place where his blood had dyed the floor a deep crimson red which had been effaced with sand-paper, sat Francis J. Heney, who appeared in the courtroom for the first time since the day he was shot.

Ruef sat between his father and Thomas B. Dozier of the defense when the verdict was returned. He had spent the greater part of the day in conversation with his aged parent and though his face paled and his eyes remained fixed for a long time upon the men who had pronounced his fate, almost his first thought was for the elder Mr. Ruef. He whispered a few words of encouragement to the old man and sent him out of the room to break the news to the defendant's mother and sisters.

Ruef's conviction renders him liable to a maximum penalty of 14 years in the penitentiary.

PLANS ACTION FOR LIBEL.

President Threatens Authors of Canal "Gift" Charges.

Washington.—"If they can be reached for criminal libel, I shall try to have them reached," said President Roosevelt in speaking Thursday afternoon about "those Americans who have been guilty of infamous falsehood concerning the acquisition of the property and the construction of the Panama canal itself."

It was to the committee of one hundred of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway association, headed by Gov. Deneen of Illinois, who were received by the president in the east room of the White House, that he made this declaration.

Forming Big Lumber Trust.

Duluth, Minn.—The lumber interests represented by the Weyerhaeusers, O'Brien & Cook of St. Paul and Duluth and Edward Hines of Chicago are here working on the formation of a lumber trust which will control practically all the pine in North America. The greatest secrecy is being observed, but it is known that the deal is almost finished and the details may be given out in a day or two. The transfer of the Duluth, Virginia & Rainy Lake railroad is said to be the only sticking point.

Cortelyou May Head Trust Company.

New York.—It was stated here Friday night, though the statement was not officially confirmed, that the presidency of the Union Trust Company had been offered to George R. Cortelyou, secretary of the treasury. The Union is the fourth largest trust company in the city.

Senator Hensbrough Worse.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Senator Hensbrough, who became ill in Minneapolis some days ago while on his way to Washington, and has been confined to his room at the Nicolet hotel, was worse Friday.

Editor Sentenced to Jail.

Columbus, O.—J. A. Tarrier, publisher of Town Topics, a weekly paper, was sentenced Friday by Federal Judge Sater to eight months in jail and a fine of \$1,000 for misusing the mails.

DECREASE OF \$17,000,000

IN RECEIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE IN LAST FISCAL YEAR.

Income for Current Year Estimated at \$250,000,000, Which is \$1,555,000 Less Than for Last Year.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Commissioner John G. Capers, of internal revenue bureau, in his annual report, states that for the last fiscal year there was a decrease in the receipts of \$17,998,072, as compared with the previous year, and that for the first three months of the current year there has been a decrease of \$7,262,238, as compared with the corresponding months of the last fiscal year.

The revenues for the full current year are estimated at \$250,000,000, which is \$1,555,000 less than for last year.

The production of distilled grain spirits for the fiscal year 1908 was 126,889,740 tax gallons, which is a decrease of over 41,000,000 gallons, as compared with last year. This is accounted for by the commissioner by the prohibition movement, the high price of grain and the agreement among the distillers to curtail production.

The total production of denatured alcohol during the year was 3,321,451 wine gallons, which is about 240,000 gallons less than for the previous year, and from reports received there does not appear to have been any very material increase in the quantity entering into general or agricultural uses. This is partly accounted for by the high prices of distilling materials.

The cost of production has not been sufficiently reduced, Mr. Capers says, to enable denatured alcohol to compete successfully with kerosene, gasoline or gas. Nevertheless, it is gradually growing in favor for fuel, light and power. Under special regulations an agricultural experiment distillery recently has been established in Washington by the department of agriculture upon its own premises.

The cost of the collection of the international internal revenue for the last fiscal year was \$4,830,698, and the estimated expenses for the next fiscal year are given as \$5,368,510. The expenses incident to the withdrawal of denatured alcohol last year were \$150,719.

For the year 1,130 illicit distilleries were seized and destroyed, 328 arrests were made, 73,151 gallons of spirits and property to the value of \$18,610 were reported for seizure.

HUSBAND KILLED BOTH.

Says He Surprised Wife in Arms of Murdered Man.

Roodhouse, Ill., Dec. 14.—Roodhouse and Greene county Sunday night are in a frenzy of excitement over a double murder here. William Barnhart, employe of the Chicago & Alton railroad, shot and killed his wife in Mrs. Emma Tracy's boardinghouse.

Half an hour later he went to the Hotel Roodhouse, and, after cautioning a group of men there to get out of range, sent one bullet through the heart and another just below the heart of Carl Clapp, manager of a grain elevator there. Barnhart charged Clapp and his wife had been too friendly. Barnhart Sunday admitted his crime, and said he had carefully planned it.

"I went to my home at 8 o'clock Saturday night and found it locked," he said. "I broke the outer door and then found the bedroom locked, broke it open and found my wife in Clapp's embrace."

Four Children Burned to Death.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 14.—Near Hawthorne, eight miles from here, the four young children of William J. Scharrf, a farmer, were burned to death in their beds Sunday morning while the parents looked on, unable to give aid. The parents left the children sleeping in the second story of the house and went to the barn. Soon afterwards Scharrf saw flames bursting through the upper windows. The fire made such headway that the parents were unable to reach the children, who could be heard crying in agony. The oldest of the children was four and a half years and the youngest four months.

Diver Faced Horrible Fate.

New York, Dec. 14.—Left without air because the two men whose duty it was to pump it to him stopped work to fight each other, George Smith, a diver, just escaped death 50 feet under the surface of East river Sunday. The diver, revived with difficulty when finally hauled out of the water, is Sunday night little the worse for his experience. Benjamin Parkins, one of the combatants, is in a hospital with a fractured skull, while his assailant, Thomas Russell, is under arrest charged with felonious assault.

Auto Victim Dead.

Chicago, December 14.—Phelps B. Hoyt, secretary and treasurer of the W. M. Hoyt Co., who was injured in an automobile accident here Saturday night died Sunday from his injuries.

Sent Bullet Through His Heart.

Waynesburg, Pa., Dec. 14.—Because the jury before which J. B. F. Rinehart was tried for bank wrecking did not immediately return a verdict of guilty the minor, held to \$500,000, sent a bullet through his heart.

PROSPECTING AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS TO-DAY.



OPENS WAR ON PRESIDENT

HOUSE ADOPTS RESOLUTION FOR COMMITTEE ON MESSAGE.

Story That Roosevelt is Preparing Return Blow—Legislative Appropriation Bill Quickly Passed.

Washington.—Immediately after the convening of the house Friday Representative Perkins of New York introduced a resolution, which had heretofore been agreed upon, providing for the appointment of a special committee of five members to consider the proper means of dealing with that portion of the president's message which criticizes the course of congress in prohibiting the detail of secret service men to duty outside of their own bureau. The resolution is preceded by a preamble reciting some expressions of the message. No effort is made to give voice to the feeling of the house. The resolution was passed.

If the plan of the house to censure President Roosevelt does not stir up a genuine explosion, it won't be the president's fault. He is now at work. It is reported, getting together data concerning the personal and official life of a number of the congressmen, which he expects to fire into congress to show what might happen were there to be a genuine investigation of congressmen, such as he said in his message the congressmen seemed to fear.

Of course the present talk may be intended only to frighten some of the more timid congressmen—especially those who may have some loose skeletons in their desks—into a sudden apathy on the promised censure.

When the legislative appropriation bill was called up in the house of representatives Friday by Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania the extraordinary situation was presented that for the first time in 12 years no general debate was asked for. Even the first reading of the bill was dispensed with by unanimous consent.

Mr. Bingham, having the measure in charge, explained its provisions, the main features of which already have been printed. Its reading for amendment then was begun.

OFFICER AND FANATIC DEAD.

Two More Victims of Kansas City Street Battle.

Kansas City, Mo.—Two more names were added to the list of dead as a result of Tuesday's battle between religious fanatics and the police here, the total number of dead now being four.

Shortly before noon Louis Pratt, 45 years old, the foremost disciple of James Sharp, died at the general hospital, and an hour later Michael Mulane, a policeman, succumbed to his wounds at St. Joseph's hospital. Policeman Albert O. Dalbow and Lula Pratt died immediately after being shot Tuesday.

Sharp was arrested Thursday night at Monticello, Johnson county, Kansas. He gave himself up without resistance. "Adam God" was wounded in both hands. He told the officers that he was willing to be taken now that he had "finished the work that God sent me to do."

Found Guilty of Murder.

Duluth, Minn.—William Schreiber was found guilty of murder in the first degree here Friday. He killed Frank Massapust, a settler, near Ashawa, last February. His acquittal had been generally expected.

Convicted Banker Pardoned.

Columbus, O.—James R. Lingafelter, Newark banker and savings association official, serving a five-year term in the penitentiary for forgery, was pardoned Friday by Gov. Harris. He is thought to be suffering from cancer of the stomach.

Mother and Babe Die in Flares.

Salina, Kan.—In a fire which destroyed their home at Havana, near here, Friday, Mrs. Himmelwright, wife of a section foreman, and her baby were burned to death.

FATALITIES IN GARAGE FIRE.

Chicago Mother Leaps with Child and Both Die.

Chicago.—With men and women of Chicago's most exclusive and fashionable residence section as horrified spectators, two persons, a mother and a child, received fatal injuries in a garage fire Friday night.

Two others were burned so badly they are not expected to live.

While Mrs. George M. Pullman, Mrs. Secor Cunningham, Mrs. Stanley Field and other leaders of Chicago's social world stood by watching the flames, Mrs. Florence Carr, wife of a chauffeur employed by James K. Deering, threw herself from a window of the burning building to the ground below, carrying in her arms her young son.

Arthur Meeker placed the boy in his auto and raced across the city toward the nearest hospital. The boy died soon after the hospital was reached.

J. W. Thorne of Montgomery Ward & Co. used his automobile to convey the mother to a hospital. She died as the machine was rushing across the streets.

ATTEMPTS TO BRIBE UMPIRES.

Officials of Deciding National League Game Make Charges.

New York.—Even more sensational than the tumultuous close of the recent National league playing season were the closing hours of the league's annual meeting here Friday when charges of attempted bribery of the umpires who officiated at the game that decided the championship of 1908, between New York and Chicago at the Polo grounds, October 8, were sprung and the magnates appointed a committee to probe them, even intimating that criminal prosecutions might follow the investigation committee's report. An official statement by the league says none of the persons named are in any way connected with organized baseball.

MANIAC HOLDS UP VILLAGE.

Edgewater, N. J., Terrorized by "John the Baptist."

Edgewater, N. J.—Proclaiming himself to be "John the Baptist," an armed fanatic, wrought up to a high pitch of maniacal fury, terrorized this village for a full hour late Friday. He appeared suddenly on the main street, waving a big revolver, held up the proprietors of several stores, exchanged many shots with a hastily formed posse and at last was wounded when the police and a mob of citizens ran him down. In all the fusillade no one was hit but the maniac himself, and his wounds are not regarded as dangerous. He says he is Oscar Pomeroy of Nebraska.

France Lets Castro Land.

Bordeaux.—Cipriano Castro, the president of Venezuela, was allowed to land on French soil Thursday when he arrived at Pauillac, 30 miles from Bordeaux, on the steamship Guadalupe. After a conference with a representative of the French government, President Castro came ashore and proceeded to Bordeaux in a special car. The announcement was made that the president would go to Paris. Thursday evening an agent of M. Pichon, the foreign minister, informed President Castro that he would be welcomed as a private citizen, and that as a chief of state he would be given every protection during his sojourn in France.

Chief Hump, Noted Sioux, Dies.

Pierre, S. D.—Chief Hump, the Sioux leader who was at the head of the band which caused the trouble ending in the battle of Wounded Knee, the last important Indian fight in the northwest, died at Cherry Creek Friday.

Doctors Mustn't Pull Teeth.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Minnesota state supreme court Friday affirmed a decision of the district court holding it unlawful for a practicing physician to practice dentistry.

Kentucky Gleanings

Most Important News Gathered from All Parts of the State.

CAPITAL NOTES.

FRANKFORT, KY.

Signs of Prosperity.

Two hundred additional men will be put to work at the Model Glass Works, Joseph Arbogast, superintendent of the plant, started the fires in all of the furnaces, as the demand for bottles from this plant is becoming greater than can be supplied. The Old Crow distillery started for its run of the season. Four hundred bushels of grain will be mashed at the start, the capacity to be increased to 1,200 bushels in a few days.

May Result in Loss of Government Allowance.

The State Guard of Kentucky is in danger of losing the \$80,000 appropriation from the national government under the Dick bill because of inefficiency. There is a fixed standard that the guard must meet in order to get this money, and the government is aiding the state department in every way possible. Eight non-commissioned officers of the regular army are instructing the rural guards to prevent the state losing the appropriation.

Supervisor's Board Alone Has Power.

The county board of supervisors alone has the power to make the assessment of county roads for taxation, for such was the opinion of the court of appeals in reversing the case of the Campbell turnpike road against the District of Highlands in Campbell county.

Applicants For Position of Custodian.

Among those after the position of custodian of state buildings are Claude Houp, Rousseau True and G. A. Lewis. A movement has been started to get the commissioners to appoint Mrs. Lyons, the widow, to fill out the unexpired term of one year, or appoint some man who will share the proceeds of the office with her.

Warrant on Treasury Returned.

By mail Treasurer Farley received a warrant drawn on the treasury for \$2 in favor of F. M. Watkins that has been traveling over the state for two years in search of its owner. The warrant was drawn for Watkins in payment of a prize that he won at the State fair in 1906. His address is not known.

Betting on Horse Races Not "Gaming."

Betting on horse races is not "gaming" within the meaning of the statute of this state, was the opinion of the appellate court in the case of B. M. McDevitt, of Covington, against R. L. Thomas, of Ford, appealed from the Kenton circuit court.

Damages For \$25,000 Demanded.

John H. Hooper, administrator of the estate of John H. Haight, filed suit in the Franklin circuit court against the L. & N. Railroad Co. to recover \$25,000 damages for the killing of Haight by a train near Walton, Boone county, last summer.

Jury Fee System of Collections Criticized.

Criticism of the system of collecting jury fees by circuit clerks was made by State Inspector Thatcher in a report to Gov. Willson of an examination of the office of J. C. Rogers, Fayette county's circuit clerk. Thatcher found \$207 due from delinquent fees, which Rogers paid. Thatcher says that upon return of a verdict a fee of \$4 should be collected, and a clerk should not use his discretion about collecting it later.

Will Make Examination.

Insurance Commissioner C. W. Bell stated that he would begin within the next 10 days a thorough examination of the Intersouthern Life Insurance Co. of Louisville. This examination is not caused by any suspicion on the part of the department that the company is not solvent, but the company recently reduced its capital stock from \$250,000 to \$100,000, and that action makes the examination imperative. Former Auditor S. W. Hager, who signed a contract with the company to become its general agent in America, announced his intention to move to Louisville and makes that city his permanent residence.

At a banquet given by the Business Men's club John Blair MacAfee, president of the Lexington & Interurban Railway Co., assured the business men of Frankfort and Lawrenceburg his company would build a traction line to connect these towns if proper assistance was given. He stated it could be built for between \$250,000 and \$300,000.

GENERAL STATE NEWS.

Louisville, Ky.—R. C. McClure, auditor of the republican state campaign committee, completed his work and gives out the statement that there is a balance in the treasury of \$30.70.

Lexington, Ky.—Baroness Altamont, whose death in New York was reported, was a former Lexingtonian. Her maiden name was Kate Greenleaf. Kate became an opera singer and was widely known in New York, where she was married to Baron Altamont.

Henderson, Ky.—The Henderson Mining and Manufacturing Co. filed suit against J. L. Nicholson, of this city, and J. L. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, oil operators, for \$44,544.57. Breach of contract is alleged on \$3,564.57 of the above amount and \$30,000 is claimed as damages to the plaintiff's property.

Louisville, Ky.—The Kentucky railroad commission will meet here, and it is probable that a decision will be rendered in the case wherein the city of Newport seeks to have the valuation of the Louisville & Nashville bridge, over the Ohio river at Cincinnati, increased.

Lexington, Ky.—Feud troubles are being revived in Breathitt county and more trouble is expected. A gang composed of five or six men rode to the home of Ed Callahan, who was the chief lieutenant of Judge James Hargis during the Breathitt assassination troubles, and began firing into his house. Callahan returned the fire from within the house, badly wounding Rand Sebastian and killing a mule driven by William Deaton. Louis Deaton, his son Logan and William Riley were arrested on a charge of attacking Callahan and accused of conspiracy.

Burkesville, Ky.—Henry Aaron, of Casey county, has announced for the republican nomination for circuit judge of this judicial district, comprising the counties of Cumberland, Adair, Monroe, Metcalf and Casey. Pitted against him in the race will be G. M. Miller and J. C. Cater, both of Monroe county, and probably ex-Judge W. W. Jones, of Adair county.

Barbourville, Ky.—The plants of the Cumberland Ice Co., at this point, and the Pineville Electric Light and Ice Co., at Pineville, were destroyed by fire. The loss at the local plant is \$15,000, with insurance of \$3,500. The loss at Pineville is \$20,000, partly covered by insurance.

Louisville, Ky.—Judge S. W. Hager, of Ashland, became general agent for the Intersouthern Life Insurance Co. for the United States, ending the confusion that has existed because of reports that the Intersouthern was about to, or had, made a contract with the Fidelity and Guarantee Co. to handle its agency business.

Louisville, Ky.—An injunction suit was filed against the Louisville Lighting Co. by Owen L. Lewis and Joseph E. Piazzi. Norton L. Goldsmith, counsel for the plaintiffs, declares that this is the first step in a war on a sliding scale of prices charged by the Louisville Lighting Co.

Sharpsburg, Ky.—An order has been issued to reopen the ore mines in this county. They have been closed for about five months, as there had been no demand for the iron ore. The Rose Run Iron Co., which operates these mines now, has an order for 3,000 tons per month, which will give employment to about 100 men.

Hickman, Ky.—The West Tennessee Land Co. has leased 7,000 acres of land to the Standard Oil Co., and within the next few days the first well will be sunk in the lake bottom to a depth of 4,000 feet in a search for oil.

Hawesville, Ky.—T. A. Fedley, receiver of the defunct Owensboro Savings Bank and Trust Co., testified that the bills and notes amounting to over \$500,000, though absolutely worthless, were carried on the books at their face value.

Covington, Ky.—The republican county committee met and accepted the resignation of Richard P. Ernst as a member of the committee. Mr. Ernst, who is also a member of the republican state central committee, said his reason for resigning was that he did not want to serve on both committees.

Lexington, Ky.—W. J. Loughridge, president of the Blue Grass Tobacco Co., made the announcement that he had instructed an architect to prepare plans for the erection of a warehouse and drying plant here, to be completed in time for the handling of the 1909 crop.

Jackson, Ky.—On Lost Creek, 10 miles south of here, one man was killed, one fatally wounded and two badly hurt by the breaking of a rope in the construction of a bridge. Berry T. Combs was killed, Kelly Hoskins was fatally injured and Wilgus Combs and a man whose name has not been learned, seriously hurt.

Lexington, Ky.—The diamond mines in Elliott county, Ky., owned by the Kentucky Kimberley Diamond Co., have been leased to a syndicate of English and French capitalists, and work of development will be under way by early spring, according to President W. D. Malone.

Lexington, Ky.—Petitions asking the appointment of Charles H. Berryman, manager of J. B. Haggins' Elmendorf farm, as collector of the Seventh internal revenue district to succeed Sam I. Roberts were put in circulation here.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The same is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

REMEMBER THE DATE

Winter Term of Berea College All Departments Opens Jan. 6

Farmers' boys and young farmers should take special notice of the course in farm crops to be taught this winter by Mr. Francis O. Clark, an instructor in Berea College. He will teach how to judge of soils and seasons, show the proper way of alternating or rotating crops so as to maintain the fertility of the soil, and give many valuable instructions regarding seeds, stock, and other matters which help people make more money out of the land.

JACKSON COUNTY.

ANNOUNCEMENT—FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce J. W. Mullins of Egypt, Ky., a candidate for County Judge of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce S. S. Wolfe of Maulden, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce W. R. Creech of Egypt, Jackson County, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

McKEE

McKee, Dec. 14.—Mr. George W. Rader has moved into his new dwelling near J. R. Llewellyn's office.—J. J. Davis has moved into the widow Gabbard's property across the creek.—Mrs. J. J. Davis has been very sick since last Friday.—Mr. Jas. Reynolds is quite ill.—G. M. Treadway, one of Berea's merchants passed through here a few days ago enroute to Owsley Co.—Enoch Holcomb of Conkling visited H. F. Minter recently.—Mrs. Fannie Collier is visiting at Welchburg.—Mrs. Margaret Gabbard has been sick for several days.—The Sunday school here is preparing for an entertainment Christmas evening.—Since the Judge's and Commonwealth Attorney's race is over people have begun talking about the County races in the primary to be held on the 10th of next April, to nominate Republican candidates to be voted for at the next November election. At present there are several candidates for each of the County offices.

SAND GAP.

Sand Gap, Dec. 10.—The Judicial race is now over and everybody seems satisfied with the result.—Kentucky has at last awakened to a sense of duty in stimulating an educational interest in her citizens. We hope to have a rally in Jackson County soon.—William Smith of this place is removing to his old home at Gray Hawk.—Stephen Standaefer is convalescent.—Dan, the little son of A. P. Gabbard has partial paralysis in one side of his face.—B. H. Gabbard, Maggie Durham and others are planning to attend school at Berea the winter and spring terms.—James Williams and son, Valentine, expect to leave the 14th inst for Colorado where they will be about two months.—The school here is progressing nicely the attendance being better this year than ever before.—J. G. Durham was at Sand Gap the 9th on business.—Miss Annie Powell was a welcome visitor at J. J. Davis school Monday.—Miss Powell is planning to have an entertainment at her school Dec. 23.

ISAACS.

Isaacs, Dec. 12.—We are having lots of rain.—Mrs. Kenser of London, is visiting Mrs. J. W. Davis this week.—Mrs. Lucy House died recently.—G. C. Purkey has sold his farm to Levi Purkey.—J. L. Davis had a serious hemorrhage of the lungs last Saturday.—Clark Corbett is moving to his new home near River Bend.—Our school at this place will close Dec. 24.—Will Gill of Laurel County was a guest of Granville Riley Thursday night.—Laura Isaacs was home Saturday and Sunday.

HURLEY.

Hurley, Dec. 13.—There was church at this place yesterday and today.—Our school will close next Friday. The children have several pieces to say.—Mr. and Mrs. John Roberts, of Middlefork, visited Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Cole Saturday night.—There was a candy party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jake Gabbard, Jr., Saturday night.—There will be a box supper at the Indian Creek school house next Saturday night. It will be for the benefit of the church. Everybody invited.

GRAY HAWK

Gray Hawk, Dec. 11.—The boys have all gone to work since the election. They are satisfied with Lewis and Cloyd.—Born, Dec. 9, to Mrs. Will Parrett a fine girl.—We are having a fine meeting at Devil's Den school house this week.—The Opossum Trot Lumber Co. is doing a hustling business on Laurel Fork Creek.—Tinch and Hays are busy rafting ties and hoping for a tide.—The Judd Brothers are having good luck running their saw mill.—Mr. Irvin Atkins is building a new dwelling on Dry Ridge near his old place.—Mrs. Jane Parrett made two business trips to Gray Hawk this week.—Jas. L. Tinch and little son Thomas, are visiting friends and relatives in Gray Hawk this week.—Hiram Turner is planning to build a new dwelling near Devil's Den branch on Laurel Fork Creek.—Mr. Stephen Rice has moved to the Jones property near Tyner.—Mrs. Louisa Tinch is visiting her son, Henry Tinch near London.—John Simpson, Frank Stidham, Wm. Medlock and Hiram Turner are logging for the Opossum Trot Lumber Co. this week.—Geo. and Frank Fox are employed by E. D. Turner cutting wood this week.—Mr. Neal Adkins has moved into his new dwelling.

DOUBLELICK

Doublelick, Dec. 13.—Mr. Shirdan R. Ballard of Valley View visited his sister, Rena Witt, yesterday.—Our school gave a box supper last Thursday night for the purpose of making a Christmas tree. Fifteen boxes brought \$10.00.—Miss Anna Powell's school will close Wednesday before Christmas.—Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Parker of Hazel Patch visited Mr. Caz. Lunsford the past week.

ALCORN.

Alcorn, Dec. 14.—The schools in this part will soon close.—Miss Talitha Logsdon visited Miss Nettie Blanton Saturday and Sunday.—G. C. Johnson visited Miss Hattie Johnson Sunday at Locust Branch.—W. H. Clark was at Alcorn Tuesday on legal business.—N. J. Coyle, candidate for County Clerk was here Saturday.—J. T. Laihart was called to McKee Monday on legal business.—Miss Almer Isaacs visited Miss Martha Hughes Sunday.—A protracted meeting is being held at this place by the Rev. Wells and others.—The Sunday School at this place, of which Mrs. Annie Blanton is superintendent, is progressing nicely.—The school has been a most successful one and Mr. G. C. Johnson, the teacher, is to be congratulated.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

ROCKFORD

Rockford, Dec. 14.—We are having fine weather.—Miss Kizzie Ponder who is teaching school at Walnut Grove, visited home folks near Dudley Saturday and Sunday accompanied by Miss Beulah Viars.—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dalton and daughter Lola visited Mr. T. C. Viars Thursday and Friday.—Miss Reecie Todd entertained a number of young folks Sunday night.—Miss Ella Lake is planning for an entertainment the last day of school.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stephens visited friends on Clear Creek Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. G. F. Payne called at Mr. W. A. Hammond's Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Todd visited H. E. Bullen, Sunday.—Sunday school at Scaffold Cane is progressing nicely.—There was a box supper at Disputanta school house last Friday night.—Mr. Troy Garrett visited relatives in Jackson County Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. W. W. Anglin of Disputanta is visiting in Tennessee.—Mrs. Nora McGuire's baby is very sick.—Mrs. Sarah A. Martin who has been sick for some time is some better.

BOONE

Boone, Dec. 14.—The regular meeting was held at Fairview church last Saturday and Sunday conducted by the Rev. C. C. Wilson.—Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Lambert attended church at Fairview Saturday.—Mrs. John Martin of Wildie was here Sunday.—Mr. Dave Morion was in Berea last Sunday.—Mr. J. H. Lambert made a business trip to Mt. Vernon Sunday.—Miss Nettie Oldham visited relatives here Sunday.—The Rev. C. C. Wilson will be pastor at Fairview church next year and A. D. Knuckles, clerk.—Mr. Geo. Bracker was here on business one day last week.—Mr. Joe Levitt was in Jackson County one day last week.

ROBINET

Robinet, Dec. 12.—Several of the Robinet boys are going to Hamilton, Ohio, to get work.—Neal Roberts of Dango is a candidate for constable of this district.—I. B. Martin made a business trip to Livingston and Withers Dec. 4th.—Mr. Wm. Carpenter finished

his new barn last Saturday.—D. J. Carpenter returned home the 4th from Hiatt, where he has been logging.—Allen & Sons will take charge of Green Carpenter's saw mill Dec. 18.—Thos. Bowles and Harrison left here Saturday with a nice bunch of cattle for Richmond.—Miss Bettie Ledbetter was in town Tuesday shopping.—Wyatt Deese and family have moved into the house vacated by Talton Jones. Jones moved to one of Allens' houses.—Mr. James Lake of Loam was here Thursday.—Wade Ballard left a few days ago for Covington, where he will spend the winter.

MADISON COUNTY KINGSTON

Kingston, Dec. 14.—O. P. Jackson of Richmond spent a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson of Mote.—Mrs. William Butler 85 years old, is not expected to live.—Mrs. G. W. Moody is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Mike Noe of Paint Lick.—Mr. Laurence Garrett surprised his parents by returning home from Texas last Wednesday night.—Miss Gussie Rucker of Mote spent Sunday with Martha Powell.—Mr. Reed Hazelwood went to Lexington Monday on business.

OWSLEY COUNTY

ISLAND CITY

Island City, Dec. 11.—The Rev. Hugh Crank of London arrived here yesterday and began a protracted meeting.—There will be a moving picture show at Oak Grove school house Dec. 19th.—Dec. 24th there will be a box supper and turkey match and on Christmas day a fine Christmas tree. Everybody invited. This will be at Oak Grove.—Deputy Sheriff Allen was on Island Creek today.—Born to the wife of Arthur Bryant, a boy.—Ambrose Carmack is wearing a smile over the arrival of a ten pound boy.—Roscoe Roberts was a welcome visitor at the home of Clayton Gentry's home Thursday night.—Emory Peters and W. J. Gentry filled their regular appointment at Blake Sunday.—D. B. Peters has purchased a fine saddle mare.—David Bowman is building a fine barn.—Circuit Court begins at Booneville Dec. 14th.—P. M. Frye is a candidate for County Superintendent.—J. F. Brewer is a candidate for County Judge.

BLAKE

Blake, Dec. 11.—Frank McGregor, who was indicted for shooting at Brandy Burns was arrested Monday and taken to jail.—W. L. Peters' wife of Island City is seriously ill with rheumatism.—Since Taft has been elected the E. Neely Mill Co. is receiving 75 cents per hundred for their lumber.—Bill Town is also improving fast.—Neely Mayse and H. D. Blake have recently made new additions to their dwellings.—David Deaton of Conkling our machine man, passed thru here with a load of geese and ducks on his way to market.—W. B. Roberts will leave in the morning for Madison, Estill and Morgan counties on business.—G. J. Gentry of Island City has recently moved to Blake.—D. B. Moore and D. B. Roberts passed thru here with a load of turkeys and geese enroute to the Gentry stock yards.—Curtis Burch is dealing in furniture at present.—Marshall W. M. Mays is at home on business.—W. W. Wilson of Travelers Rest passed thru here with a load of fur hides and was paying top prices for fur.

ESTILL COUNTY.

FOX

Fox, Dec. 14.—The Republican primary of this County held on the 5th resulted in the nomination of the following persons: P. A. Wolfenberger, for County Judge; Clarence Grinstead, County Court Clerk; Jack Stephens, Circuit Court Clerk; Sherman Robins, Sheriff; John Elkins, Jailor; Alie John Elkins, Jailor; James Land, School Supt.; and Clarence Miller, County Attorney.—Misses Belle, Letha and Nannie Wood spent Sunday with Misses May, Della and Bessie Curtis.—F. C. and C. H. Click and families and Willie Jones were the guests of G. W. Powell Sunday.—Mrs. Fanny Curtis and Mrs. Sally Moberly spent last Wednesday with Mrs. Mat Brandenburg.—G. W. Powell bought a helter from Cricket Lackey, price \$16.—Willie Wilson bought a nice horse from J. Vaughn for \$100.—Tom Hackworth of Witt Springs is going to make whiskey soon.—We hope it will not be long till Estill County will not allow any one to make whiskey in the County.—Prices in all kind of stock has advanced since the election. Good mules sold in Richmond last Monday from \$300 to \$400 a pair.—Willie Fielder was in our locality last week trying to buy timber.—Cattle are still selling from 3 to 50 per lb. thru our locality and hogs about the same.—Circuit Court commences at Irvine today.—Jess Wilson and Mat Brandenburg bought fifteen head of cattle in Madison County last week.—C. H. Click is moving to Dixon Camp.—Harlan Richardson has returned from Valley View.—There were 7 or 8 thousand pounds of tobacco raised in our neighborhood for the mar-

ket which sold from 15 to 20 cents per pound.—Fur buyers are plentiful thru here now.—The Rev. Wm. Hall of our town is still visiting in Clark County.—John Moberly is doing quite a lot of sawing this fall with his mill.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from First Page)

that the part of the soldiers did the shooting and that the others all knew about it and helped conceal it, but that the good senator himself has been trying to keep the truth from coming out. One of the men confessed to a detective, and then wrote Foraker about it, and Foraker wrote back a letter which resulted in the man's again denying the whole matter. Ohio is certainly getting many good reasons for not being proud of her Senator lately.

FARMS PRODUCED \$7,778,000,000.—Just think what those figures mean! That is the value of the crops produced in the United States in the last year by the farmers. It is more than the wealth of all the richest men together, and is half the total value of all the railroads of the country. Corn was the most important crop, valued at \$1,615,000,000.

CRAZY FROM RELIGION.—A band of people who because of their peculiar religious views and the way they act when what they call the spirit moves them, have got the name of "Holy Rollers" got into trouble in Kansas City last week, and as a result four people are dead. They were holding street meetings in such a way that a policeman thought they were unfit to have charge of the children who were with them, and he went up to ask about it. A fight started at once, other policemen came up, and over a hundred shots were fired. Of the dead two are policemen, one is a leader in the sect, who calls himself "Adam-God" and the other is his daughter, who was shot accidentally.

ABE RUEF GUILTY.—San Francisco's political boss, Abraham Ruef, the leading grafter in the world just now, has been convicted of bribery at last. He may get a sentence of fourteen years. His conviction comes after a three months trial, during which a friend of Ruef's shot the prosecuting lawyer, Francis J. Heney, in the court room. The verdict is really the result of a long crusade, in which the city has been trying to get rid of its corrupt politicians and bribe givers both at once. It seems to be succeeding. Similar progress toward decency is being made in many other places, and the old style of corrupt politicians, which still curse a part of this country, will in a few years be either out of business or in jail. The people are waking up.

KIDNAPPER AN EVANGELIST.—Pat Crowe, who made himself famous several years ago, by kidnapping Eddie Cudahy, the little son of a millionaire meat packer from a busy Omaha street, and made his father pay \$25,000 to get him back, has turned evangelist, and is now leading a series of meetings at Evanston, Ills. Crowe managed to avoid arrest till long after all the evidence against him had disappeared, then gave himself up and had his record cleared. He has never denied the crime.

UP IN THE AIR.—Mrs. Mary S. Roper of Brooklyn, N. Y., has brought a suit against the fair Association of Ulster County of that state because she went up in the air at the fair grounds without wanting to. She was watching a balloon which was getting ready to go up, and when it started her ankle got caught in a drag rope, and she was carried four hundred feet up in the air before the aeronaut could stop. She wants \$25,000 damages.

RIDE COSTS \$100 AN HOUR.—J. P. Morgan, one of the richest men in the country was in a hurry to get from Chicago to New York the other day and had a special train take him all the way. It is nearly a thousand miles—the trip was made in seventeen hours and one minute, at a rate of 55 to 60 miles an hour, and it cost him \$100 an hour.

PANAMA ACCIDENT.—An explosion in the Panama canal, when 22 tons of dynamite were set off accidentally, caused the death of ten men and injuries to fifty. All were working near a big steam shovel which was buried.

JAP EMIGRATION STOPPED.—As a further guarantee of good relations between this country and Japan, the latter nation has made arrangements to stop the emigration of Japanese, which has made so much hard feeling on the Pacific coast.

CAPTURES GURADSHIP.—Holland has made her first real move against Venezuela, and captured a government boat. The crew was put on shore and the boat was carried off to be sold as a prize. The Venezuelan forces did not try to fire on the Dutch warship, tho it was in range. The last time they fired on a foreign boat they got blown to pieces, and they still feel a little careful.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Lynching Prevented by Sheriff in Russell County—Night Riders Busy Again—Warrants for Callihan—25th Primary Stands.

MOB FOILED.—A sheriff's bravery and wisdom saved from lynching early this week in Russell County, James Hill, a white man, charged with the brutal murder of 13 year old Mamie Womack. Hill was caught in Adair County after a long chase with bloodhounds, being given up by his uncle. He was taken to Russell County on the rumors of a mob, and while in the Jamestown jail another mob of about a hundred formed. The sheriff took the prisoners out into the woods, and kept him there under guard. The mob broke open the jail, but finally went away. The next day Hill was taken away for safe keeping.

MORE NIGHT RIDERS.—A new outbreak of night riders has occurred in Muhlenberg County. This time it was the association tobacco which was burned. Seems like a little bird was coming home to roost on the association.

AFTER CALLIHANS.—Warrants have been issued for Ed Callihan of Breathitt County and ten of his followers, on the charge that they conspired and shot Rand Sebastian several days ago.

25TH PRIMARY DATE.—The primary to choose a Democratic candidate for Circuit Judge in the 25th District has been definitely set at Dec. 31, in spite of the request of J. Smith Hays, one of the candidates, to have it put off till next summer.

GIGANTIC TOBACCO SOCIETY.—A tobacco society, to control the crop of the principle tobacco raising states, has been formed in Louisville. It will be managed on the same lines as the ones which have been operating in this state, but will include much more territory. All tobacco possible will be pooled under it, and sold by it.

ERNST WINS FIGHT.—At the hearing before the Republican State Central Committee last week on contests from several counties in the western end of the state, the contests were all decided in favor of the Ernst Taft men, the Bradley-Fairbanks men losing out. Only two members of the Central Committee, one of them being Bradley, voted against the Taft men.

HARGIS ON TRIAL.—The trial of Beech Hargis for the killing of his father will have been called in Irvine by the time this paper reaches its readers. It is set for Wednesday. Lawyer Cash says that Hargis's defense will be self-defense, and that he will try to prove that his father had been brutal to him for some time, and was assaulting him at the time of the tragedy.

BETTER TAX LAWS.—A movement to change the antiquated and expensive tax system of the state was started at a meeting of the Lexington Commercial Club last Friday night. The abuses of the system, under which only a comparatively small part of the taxes ever get to the government for the use of the people, are so well known that there is no need of recounting them. The movement favors an amendment of the Constitution.

NO SPECIAL SESSION.—The governor has announced that he will not call a special session of the legislature to consider the County Unit bill or any other subject which ought to be attended to at the regular session.

SCORES GOV. WILLSON.—Judge Ed O'Rear in a speech before members of the tobacco society Saturday night, made a violent attack on the governor for the way he has acted in the tobacco troubles. He did not use the governor's name, but there was no doubt about whom he referred to. O'Rear has already defended the night riders in a public speech.

PAYS BOOE'S DEBTS.—Auditor James has paid the state \$2,017.04 to settle for the defalcation of Judge Booe's during the eleven months that James has had the Auditor's office. He was not protected by a bond, and the loss will come out of his own pocket.

TO DEVELOP MOUNTAINS

Jackson, Ky., Dec. 12.—A great convention of the people of the mountain counties of Kentucky has been called to meet at Jackson on the first Wednesday in May next to consider the best means of preserving law and order and of convincing capital that it will find welcome and protection in Eastern Kentucky.

The advancement of agricultural, educational and religious interests, the improvement of highways and the utilization of water power will also be considered. The following resolutions offered at the Law and Order meeting by Judge W. M. Beckner, of Winchester, were unanimously adopted:

GREAT NATURAL RESOURCES. "Whereas, the great natural resources of Eastern Kentucky make it one of the most promising fields for investment in the South, and whereas, the people beyond its borders have very erroneous views concerning conditions in that section of the state, and whereas, we are in sympathy with the dominant forces of that region in favor of civic betterment, and whereas, we appreciate the importance of united action on the part of all the counties in Eastern Kentucky to assure the outside world that law and order now prevail, and will be maintained and that all who may come to Eastern Kentucky or who may invest their money there will be protected and find hearty welcome, now, therefore, with a view to establish confidence and taking counsel together concerning the common weal, be it resolved:

CONVENTION CALLED FOR MAY.

"1. That a convention of the counties of Eastern Kentucky being the counties lying east of Meigs, Fleming and Bath in the Ninth Congressional District, all the counties in the Tenth Congressional District, all the counties lying on the East of Madison, Garrard and Lincoln, in the Eighth Congressional District, and all the counties lying east of the Knoxville branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, be called and held in Jackson on the first Wednesday in May 1909, at twelve o'clock M. to consider the best means of preserving law and order, of satisfying capital that it will find welcome and protection, of advancing the interests of religion and education, of improving the public highways, of utilizing the water powers, of improving agricultural conditions, and of making it known to the world that this section is inhabited by descendants of the best Anglo-Saxon and Huguenot blood that came to America, and that the only drawbacks to their development and progress have been the lack of transportation facilities, of educational advantages, and of capital with which to make available the vast natural resources with which God has blessed them.

NAMING OF THE DELEGATES.

"2. That the County Judges of said counties be and are hereby requested to appoint at least five delegates from among their constituents without respect to politics, who will be most likely to take an interest in the purposes of said convention.

"3. That the chairman of this meeting appoint an executive committee of seven suitable persons, whose duty it shall be to promote said convention and to look after and arrange all the details of same, with plenary powers in the premises."

FROM ANGELL'S LESSONS ON KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

There are certain things which all boys and girls should remember:

1. Never to stick pins into butterflies and other insects, unless you would like to have somebody stick pins into you.
2. Never carry poultry with their heads hanging down unless you would like to be carried in the same way.
3. Never to throw stones at those harmless creatures, the frogs, unless you would like to have stones thrown at you in the same way.
4. That nearly all snakes are harmless and useful.
5. That earth worms are harmless and that when you use them in fishing they ought to be killed instantly, before you start, by plunging them in a dish of boiling water.
6. That it is very cruel to keep fish in glass globes slowly dying.
7. That it is kind to feed the birds in winter.
8. That bits should never be put in horses' mouths in cold weather without being first warmed.
9. That it is cruel to keep twitching the reins while driving.
10. That when your horse is put in a strange stable you should always be sure that he is properly fed and watered, and in cold weather that his blanket is properly put on.
11. That you should never ride after a poor-looking horse when you can help it. Always look at the horse and refuse to ride after a poor looking one, or a horse whose head is tied up by a tight checkrein.
12. That you should always talk kindly to every dumb creature.
13. That you should always treat every dumb creature as you would like to be treated yourself if you were in the creature's place.

Yucatan Sponges. A supply of sponges from Yucatan may be looked for ere long. There is a large growth of fine sponges left untouched so far, as the native divers do not usually take sponges at a greater depth than 15 feet. The better class grow in the greater depths, and these are now to be gathered.

The Philosopher of Folly. "A lot of people are crazy to get into society," says the Philosopher of Folly, "for the same reason that a lot of other people are crazy to keep them out—because a lot of people are crazy."